OCTOBER 1888.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
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CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
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SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.—The invitation for Sealed Tenders for BUILDING ROOMS over SLUICE HOUSES and for ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUNGLOW, at Vehar Lake, as already published in the papers of the 13th instant, has been extended to MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, C. E.,
Depy. Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 20th October, 1888

MADRAS RACES, 1889.

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH AND 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the next entrances close at 12 p.m., on the 1st November. Arrangements will be made to provide Tent and Stable Accommodation on the Race Course during the Meeting. Owners requiring the same are requested to inform the Undersigned not later than the 1st January.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Oct., 18, 1888. Secy., Races.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY up to 2 p.m., 31st October, 1888, for the Supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of ONE RUPEE.

3. Tenders should be marked thus "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Officiating Manager, W. C. S. Railway.
Dated Warora, 18th October, 1888.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
October, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-section 12 of Act 3, of 1888, the Acting Municipal Commissioner will begin on November 1st, 1888, to REVISE the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll prepared under Sub-section 1, of the aforesaid Section, and he will for this purpose hear between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, between 1st and 10th November, both days inclusive, the Claims, Objections and Applications which may have been duly made under Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section, on or before the 1st proximo.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct. 1888.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of Considering and, if approved, of Passing such Resolution or Resolutions for the Extension of the Mill.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1888.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING, of the Rate-Payers and Residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward, will be held, at the New Cloth Market Hall, of Mr. Mooljee Jetha, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of Appointing a Committee to Select Candidates for the Forthcoming Municipal Elections.

DAVID GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Rate-Payers' and Residents' Association.
Bombay, 19th October 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND, will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked between a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways upon Goods sent from or to stations on such Railways. to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1888.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1888.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th October, 1888,

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKING STOVES

AND HOUSEHOLD KITCHENERS,
With Pots, Pans and Piping Complete.
Particulars on application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c.,
Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WARMING STOVES

For Cold Latitudes,
Complete with Elbows and Piping,
Rs. 25, 30 and 35 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"THE DISTRICT" TUB,

GALVANIZED IRON
Swivel Handles, Hooped and Strapped.
Rs. 8, 10, 12 and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-EIGHT" MIXTURE.

NEUBERG'S "1888" SMOKING MIXTURE,
A rare Combination of the Fragrant Weed.
Pipe Smokers please Note.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OFFICERS'

"SERVICE CANTEENS"
AND LUNCHEON BASKETS.
THE MOST COMPLETE OUTFITS OF THEIR KIND

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN BENT WOOD FURNITURE,

SPECIAL FEATURES :—Light, strong, cool, comfortable, elegant.
Illustrated Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OLD JUDGE

SMOKING TOBACCO,
FIRST SHIPMENT just opened out.
"Seldom equalled. Never excelled."

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kirby & Co., Contractors and Engineers, Wet Dock Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will this day, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, behind Camoo Jaffer, Suleman's Musaferkhana, the undermentioned tools and plants:—

1 Fairlie's patent engine, by Avenside Engine Works, cylinder 11", stroke 17", pressure to 150 lbs., with duplicate tank.
1 Saddle tank engine, 6 wheel, coupled by R. and M., Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 20", pressure 140 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by R. and M. Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by Dubbs and Co, cylinder 13", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 4 ton derrick crane, by Henderson Iron Work only.
1 3 ton travelling crane, by Smith.
2 ½ „ each „ „ „ Cameron.
2 1 „ „ „ „ „
1 15 „ overhead travelling crane winch, with traversing gear for goliath complete.
1 set 6" rope block.
2 pairs ½-ton Weston's patent chain block.
1 B size Priestman's dredger, with special grab for hard material and bucket grab complete.
1 3" Cornish rock drill. Holman's patent.
2 double flour mills complete, by Ruston Proctor & Co; stones 4ft. diameter, with 2 spare stones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from Messrs. MURAGLIA & Co. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, near the Hindoo temple, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soeohne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome large size marble clock, strikes half and quarter hours, first rate large kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage in very good order, a handsome strong-built phaeton, a bay Arab horse, set of harness, gentlemen and lady's saddles and bridles, &c., &c., &c., the property of W. G WILSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China, and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of T. CANAVAN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 42 and 43 Sirdar's Mansion Appollo Bunder, opposite the Yacht Club, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand-square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne " in very good order handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Thana Jai made carpets, &c. the property of Edmund Mitchell, Esqr., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 22, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned English-built carriages recently imported, *viz*:—

1 Cee spring landau, by Kesterton.
1 „ „ barouche by „
1 „ „ victoria by Kesterton, suitable for a single horse.
1 canoe coach by Kesterton.
1 „ shaped landau by Kesterton.
1 Cee spring brougham, suitable for a single horse.
1 „ „ buggy with patent head.
1 handsome single seated brougham.
1 light and neat buggy by Silk and Son.
1 self-driving park phaeton by Kesterton.
1 Madras built dooly shigram.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ „ gagrapat.
2 „ „ T. Red Cambrics,
3 „ white dhoties
4 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ „ mulls.
18 cases each 2 doz. pints cherry brandy.
30 „ „ 1 „ quarts John O'Groat's whisky.
25 „ „ 1 „ „ Old Scotch whisky.
40 boxes „ 10 lbs. China orange pekoe tea.

An invoice of iron beadsteads of various sizes.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of wire, tools, &c.

7 seed cleaning machines.

By order of Abdool Cader Abdool Husain Murga, and on account and at the risk of Sewchund Poput—

A A M—101-25—25 kegs, each 100 lbs. 20 per cent. BBBB Alizarine color ex s.s. Huzara.

By order of Mohimjee Meghjee and on account and at the risk of Punalall Jowarmull—

B 88 Ex s.s. Verneth Hall.
MW 9085-89—5 cases 750 ps. white jacconets, 18 yds. 40
MM to 41 inches, No. 520.
B 89 Ex s.s. Brittania.
MW 9509-13—5 cases 772 ps. white jacconets, 18 yds, 40
MM to 41 inches, No. 520.

On account of the concerned—

H C 814—15-16—2 cases 50 ps. white shirtings.
H J 824 15—1 „ 28

On account and at the risk of Mr. Shuriff Succoor—

V B 5268—1 case printed sateen.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong pony cart with hood.
1 strong and light mail-phaeton,
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong C. spring landau.
1 English built double seated brougham, open on both sides.
1 Handsome English-built landau, by Durgan, of Long Acre, with spring hood.
1 Handsome English-built mail phaeton, by Leuis of Salisbury, with brake.
1 Handsome English-built double seated Brougham by Windower.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years, very quiet, in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Heeralal Tribhowandas, and on account and at the risk of Laljee Vussonjee—

6 shares in the Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

10 shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, gilt pier tables, with marble tops, 6 to 56 light glass chandeliers, 6 light hanging argand lamps, wall brackets with velvet frames, hanging vase lamps, a suite of gilt drawing-room furniture, Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, bentwood couches, chairs, and rocking chairs, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR INDIAN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally.—

100 tons superior Indian first class teak squares.
100 tons superior second class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum street, Fort, at the Depot of the Cristalleries De Boccarat, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of glassware of various designs and patterns, decanters, scent and liquer bottles, dessert and toilet sets, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, candelabra 3 to 21 light chandeliers, handsome Magolica flower vases and jars, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF WATCHES.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs' CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of A. H. Ebrahim—

J S—76-100—25 cases watches.

On SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropolo's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte in ebonized case in perfect order, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carriages, horses, saddlery, &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, a large size musical box. Brussels and Persian carpets, Pictures, &c. the property of Surgeon H. M. HAKIM I. M. D.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of old brass, iron, and steel, leather pieces, leather cuttings, wheels and axles, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN CAWASJEE PATAL TANK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 9th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bejunjee Dhunjibhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jan Mahomed Cassum, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of July, 1887, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or two compartments hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 103 square yards, and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 194, new Nos. 1515 to 1556, old survey Nos. 45-28 and new survey Nos. 53, 55 and 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jinabhoy Oodwarawalla, on the west by the property of Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, on the north by the said Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, and on the south by the property of the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said John Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, 22nd October, 1888.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONODON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

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NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

TO TIMBER AND FIREWOOD MERCHANTS. RAJPIPLA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for the SUPPLY of TIMBER, BAMBOOS, and FIREWOOD to the value of several lakhs of rupees during the approaching season. The material will be delivered at depots situated either on the Nerbudda or within short distance by easy cart-tracks of the B. B. and C. I. at Ankleshwar.

For further information apply to the Forest Officer, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator of the Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 11th Oct., 1888.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE BOILERS belonging to the Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co., Ld., near the Elphinstone Bridge, by Daniel Adamson. Last examined by the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers in August, 1888, and have been certified as being capable of working up to a pressure of 70 lbs. to the square inch. One of these Boilers is now being REMOVED, and will be available for inspection in a few days.

The remaining three Boilers are now at work daily, and can be seen at any time in the course of the day on application to the Manager at the mills.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

TO OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

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Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

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Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
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CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 59 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 1	—
Medoc	„	..
Les Canons	„ 1 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 1 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	„ .
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19 8	„ ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 29 0	„ ...
Cognac. Gold labels. Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	
„ „ *	„ 22	
Cairndhu "Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18 0	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ ..
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	„ 14	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4

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	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Jelery	„ ...	.. 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ [illegible]
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
French Beans	„ ..	„ 0 12
Green Peas	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Sarquellen Liberwurst	„ ..	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	„ ..	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst	„ ..	„ 1 0
French Champignons	„ ..	„ 1 0
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Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Nowshera (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Thibet (s), Hongkong; Nurjehan (s), Calcutta; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and C. Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Indrani (s), for Havre; Manilla (s), Genoa; Wave (s), Dunkirk; and Heathfield (s), Bushire and Busreh; and I. M. S. Investigator, Madras. Yesterday:—Kohinoor (s), for Calcutta and Coast.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Manilla, Indrani and Rt. of St. John left the dock on the 19th, and the Khiva on the 20th.

Burglary.—The house of Crishnajee Gungajee, a gardener, at Matoonga, was broken into on Thursday last, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 596, were stolen.

Accidental Fall.—Mirza Ally Mahomedbux, a lad about 9 years of age, on Friday last, whilst flying a kite from a wall of a house, overbalanced and fell to the ground, injuring two of the fingers of his left hand. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fingers were amputated.

Band at the Yacht Club.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock.

March	Don't Forget Me Darling	Scott.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach.
Aria	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Valse	Brautlieder	Gung'l.
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti.
Polka	Rouge Et Noir	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death from Hydrophobia.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, in Grant Road, touching the death of Bhiccoo Angnoo, aged 65 years. Deceased was a peon in the service of Dossabhoy Kherbajee, a building contractor. About two months ago deceased was bitten by a dog on the left calf, and the wound healed up in about eight days. On Thursday morning he was unable to eat or drink. He was treated by Dr. Apoo, but gradually became worse, and died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by hydrophobia.

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Pheroze Abdoola, a tindal, aged 30 years. On the 4th instant, while he was working on board the steamship Chicago, discharging iron rails, the fingers of his left hand got crushed between two iron rails. On the 17th instant he was removed to the hospital, suffering from tetanic convulsions, and died on Friday. A verdict in accordance with the facts were recorded.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo woman, named Nannubai, aged 55 years. Deceased was a partner in a firm of grain merchants living in Dongri, and had lost a son about three years ago, and ever since had been very much perplexed regarding her share. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning she was found lying unconscious in her room suffering from the effects of opium. She was removed to hospital, where she died soon after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Gool Mahomed Imaum was on Saturday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 10, and Rs. 20-15-9 in cash, a watch and chain, and a quantity of wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 22, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The property was subsequently discovered by the police to have been stolen from Nazar Ali Futey Mahomed, of Null Bazaar, and was ordered to be restored to the owner.

Thefts.—Mr. Herbert F. Weston, residing at the Great Western Hotel, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, a gold chain, a gold ring, and a currency note for Rs. 10, of the collective value of Rs. 60 from the pocket of his coat, which was left on his bed on the night of Thursday last.—Yessoo Wittoo was on Saturday charged by Inspector Grehurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a charpoy, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Rugoonath Mahadeo, from the verandah of his house at Kakudway, Girgaum, on the morning of Thursday, the 18th instant. The accused deliberately went into the verandah and took the charpoy away. He was arrested by a policeman who was watching him. The accused pleaded guilty, and on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Taking Advantage of a Mistake.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector George charged Mahadeo Succaram, a peon, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with attempting to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5. It appeared that the accused had been sent with stamps valued at Rs. 32 for a telegram to be sent to Liverpool on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The telegram, however, cost only Rs. 27, and the accused afterwards went to a telegraph office at Mandvie, where he attempted to sell the odd five rupee stamps. The telegraph master, suspecting the accused questioned him, and gave him in charge of the police. It was then discovered that a clerk had given the accused the extra stamp through a mistake. In defence the accused states that he had only gone to the telegraph office to ascertain the value of the stamp intending to return it. His worship remarked that he did not doubt the accused had intended to dispose of the stamps, but the temptation had been put in his way by the clerk's mistake, and the matter was not very serious, considering that the accused's detention in custody for a day was sufficient punishment, his worship discharged him.

A Testimonial.—The Parsee and some of the Hindu employes of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, met on Friday evening at "Cama Baugh" for the purpose of presenting Mr. Furdoonjee Bomonjee with a testimonial on the occasion of his retirement from the service of the Company. Mr. Furdoonjee joined the railway service in 1855, since which time, for a period extending over thirty-three years, he has discharged various duties to the satisfaction of his superiors, at the same time, by his kind and genial disposition, gaining the esteem and good-will of those who worked under him in different departments. In the capacity of driver he was engaged as a covenanted hand, and he had the honour of running the pilot engine which preceded the trains conveying H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the Konkan District in 1875, and was for some time afterwards acting Locomotive Superintendent at Byculla. After a photograph of the assembly had been taken, an adjournment was made to a large verandah, where Mr. Maneckshah Jehangirshah Talayarkhan, Vakil, High Court, was voted to the chair, and, in a few appropriate remarks, spoke highly of the services of Mr. Furdoonjee, who was justly styled the first Parsee engine-driver in India. The chairman then presented to Mr. Furdoonjee the testimonial, which consisted of a framed illuminated address, a gold watch and chain, a handsome ring, and a gold locket with suitable inscriptions. Mr. Furdoonjee having acknowledged thanks, a song composed in his praise was sung; and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated. At a later hour in the evening, Mr. Furdoonjee was the guest at a dinner given in the same place by his Parsee friends. As an old Freemason, he has won the esteem and good opinion of many members of the Craft, some of whom were present on the occasion.

Mr. Hughes and Hyderabad.—We understand that the Government of India has decided to recall Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, and place his service at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah for duty either at the famous Ruby mines or in the more obscure regions of Perak in the Malay Peninsula to study the system of Ten-streaming adopted by the Chinese, and apply it, if practicable, to the working of the meralliferous deposits of Tenasserim. No officer of greater ability could have been selected for this purpose as has been abundantly proved by the manner in which Mr. Hughes has discharged his duties as General Superintendent to the Hyderabad Deccan Company. For the sake of our local interests we wish that the Board of Directors had succeeded in inducing Government to allow them to retain his services for a longer period, as we would then have had the guarantee that the prospects of the company would be soberly and fairly set forth. And here we would remark that however much we have condemned the policy which enabled men like Watson, Winter, and Abdul Huq to gull the public, we have always understood that the officers of the company such as Messrs. Furnivale, Hughes, and others, had no complicity with the promoters. Mr. Hughes and his associates in the Prospecting Department have proved an area of nearly 900 square miles of reef-bearing rocks in the Raichore Doab, out of which 250 miles are known to be riddled with old mines—the best proof according to Mr. Attwood, an engineer of great experience, who visited Mysore on behalf of Sir George Eliot—that the lodes are of a paying character. The management of the Singareni Collieries has been directly under Mr. Huges, and the great increase in the outturn of coal during the past three months is due entirely to the tact and discretion he has exhibited. We do not know how the Company can well replace Mr. Hughes, but in the acting Agent, Mr. Pendlebury, they possess an officer of resolute industry and amiable tact who can be of infinite service in smoothing official difficulties connected with the native administration, and in projecting external business relation.—*Deccan Times.*

The Poona Government High School.—We understand that the Government of Bombay contemplate abolishing the Poona Government High School, and that the First Assistant Master has been directed not to allow any new students to be admitted until further notice.—*Deccan Herald.*

Judicial Changes.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Birdwood will shortly proceed on a year's furlough to Europe, and that Mr. E. T. Candy, our popular Sessions Judge, will take his place on the Bombay Bench. Mr. Candy has endeared himself so much to Poona, that even a year's absence from among us will be keenly felt by both Europeans and natives alike. We need scarcely remark that Mr. Candy will be a valuable acquisition to the Bombay Bench. Mr. Batty will act as Sessions Judge of Poona during Mr. Candy's absence.—*Ibid.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged a young Kojah, named Ahmed Ludha, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with furious driving. Mr. Brewin stated that on Friday evening, while he was going along Bhendi Bazaar Road, he noticed a mail-phaeton being furiously driven down, and a policeman hanging on to the rear, trying to make the coachman pull up. He ran up and stopped the gharry, and he then noticed the defendant and the coachman were both drunk. It appeared that higher up the road the defendant had been driving and amusing himself with lashing the horse, and the people he passed as he drove on at a pace he certainly should not have gone. A large crowd had been following the gharry, but when Mr. Brewin stopped it the coachman had the whip.

Mr. Rele, who appeared for the defendant, admitted that the pace the horse was going was somewhat fast.

The Magistrate remarked that if the defendant was going to justify his action, he would inflict a much severe penalty than he otherwise would.

Mr. Rele replied that he would not justify his client's conduct. He admitted the offence, but wished to extenuate it by remarking that this was the first time the defendant had ever been in the Police Court, and he was drunk at the time. His client was a very respectable Kojah, and the son-in-law of Mr. Taria Topun.

Mr. Brewin said that the defendant was very respectable indeed, but of late had fallen into bad company.

The Magistrate remarked that driving in the style the defendant had adopted was a thing which could not be admitted in a city like Bombay, and he inflicted a fine of Rs. 40.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th instant.

JUST CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

Read memo. from the District Staff Officer, Bombay, dated 4th October, forwarding complaint by the Officer Commanding Division of Royal Artillery of the filthy state of the Basin at Apollo Reclamation, near which his men had to work at the new saluting battery site, and observing that the basin is used for improper purposes by a large number of people. Read report by traffic manager, dated 8th October, stating that each set of steps should be provided with a strong fence and gates, either of wood or iron, the keys of which could be kept with the resident-clerk at Apollo Reclamation, so as to prevent people having access to the foreshore. In the meantime, the traffic manager asks sanction to the employment of two police ramoosis, on the same conditions as regards hours of duty, as mentioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 218 of 17th April last, as he states that the nuisance will considerably increase on the opening of the cotton season. Read further report from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th October, stating in reply to an enquiry that a watchman will not be required at all events at first, when a fence to the steps is provided.

Resolution.—The fence with gates, estimated by the engineer at Rs. 1,006, should be provided. The keys of the gates should be given to the Traffic Manager. Two police ramoosis, as before, may be employed until the fence is ready.

THE LAUNCH FLIRT.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th October, reporting that on opening up the launch Flirt to fit the new engines and boiler, it has been found that the decks, water-ways, and bulwarks are rotten, that the awning is worn out, and the stancheon sockets also; that a departmental committee has recommended that the arrangements of the launch be altered by doing away with the bulwarks and fitting a "well" seat aft and a coaming round the engines and boiler space to be covered with a canvas roof over an iron frame. The Port Officer states that the alterations will make the launch more efficient, and will decrease the weight of the hull, and that it will be less expensive to alter this as proposed than to restore the launch to her original state: and that the cost of the repairs and alterations is estimated by the Trustees' Engineer at Rs. 1,025. The Port Officer states that a further budget provision of Rs. 850 is required, and for this he asks sanction.

Resolution.—The additional estimate is sanctioned.

REPAIRS AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendant, dated 16th instant, stating that in view of the closing of the Prince's Dock to traffic, while the gates are undergoing repairs, it will be necessary to shift at least twelve of the Prince's Dock cranes to the berths in Victoria Dock that are unprovided with them, that there will then be available in Victoria Dock, nine berths with sheds and cranes and five berths with cranes but no sheds, that at two other berths (Nos. 12 and 13) sheds are in course of construction, and that if they can be brought into use six or eight more cranes will be required from the Prince's Dock. The Dock Superintendent observes that the berths at the end of jetties will not be of much use, as the vessels using the side berths are frequently longer than the jetties.

Resolution.—The 20-ton crane on the south wharf of the Victoria Dock will, from the 25th instant, be available for use, with rails laid up to it, and as the lifting of the Prince's Dock gates for examination and repair (leaving the tide to run in and out at will) will begin on the 15th proximo, the Dock Superintendent should be requested to arrange to have the Prince's Dock clear of all vessels before the latter date, not admitting any more except such as would beyond all doubt be out of the dock before the 15th November, and by that time arranging for the removal to the Victoria Dock of any vessels already in dock, and which may not by that time have left.

The agents of the "Wilson" and "Clan" Lines to which have been allotted A and B as preferential berths in the Prince's Dock, should be informed that No. 9 and 8 berths in Victoria Dock will be available for them until the Prince's Dock is again ready for use.

The Dock Superintendent should see that cargo is not brought down in excess of the quantities which can be taken on board in the Prince's Dock, so as to guard against it being necessary to remove cargo for shipment from one dock to the other.

The Engineer should be asked to remove as soon as possible nine cranes to the Victoria from the Prince's Dock, 2 being placed at 9 and 4 at 16 berth and 3 on the east wharf south of the entrance.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 12th Oct., 1888.	For week ended 12th Oct., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	17	20
" " out of "	19	23
" transported to	3	9
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ended 12th Oct., 1888.	For week ended 12th Oct. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	7
" left	2	7
" remaining in dock	6	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	
" left	5	
" remaining in dock	6	

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotundas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg leave to submit their sixteenth annual report, with the annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the year ending 30th June 1888, showing Rs. 47,791-3-10 as profit, including Rs. 1,276 brought forward from last year's account. The year under review has been marked by vicissitudes of a peculiar nature in as much as the yarn market having found large buyers in China did not assist the mill to any appreciable extent, for the cotton market soon rose up to mar the expectations for high profits. In view of the poor result shown by the year's operations of the mill, the secretaries and treasurers have given up one-third of their commission (Rs. 11,792, 2-9) on condition that the amount be carried to the "deterioration of machinery account" and the directors have accepted this offer with thanks. The directors have paid in February last an *ad interim* dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1887, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share which absorbed Rs. 19,500. They now purpose to pay for the 2nd half-year ending 30th June 1888, at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole and Rs. 6¼ per quarter share which will amount to Rs. 16,250; to carry to the deterioration of machinery account, Rs. 12,000; and balance to next year's account Rs. 41-3-10; total Rs. 47,791-3-10. The property of the mill is insured against fire risk for the sum of Rs. 5,51,000 and the stock for Rs. 1,50,000. Messrs. Vundravundass Purshotumdass and Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The directors have appointed Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdass an ex-officio director, whose appointment the shareholders will be asked to confirm. The directors take this opportunity to draw the special attention of the shareholders to the fact of our mill being considered one of the smallest of its kind in Bombay at present, and considering the charges for supervising, &c., the profits of the company are necessarily curtailed. In order to put the mill in an efficient position in comparison with other mills and in view of the present advancing tide of mill industry in this presidency, the directors feel an urgent necessity of extending the mill. Besides our engine-power is insufficient to drive the smallest addition to the machinery, and is so far fully loaded as to consume more fuel. The use of more modern engines effect a great saving in coals, and the directors therefore strongly recommend the enlargement of the mill with more recently improved machines and engines, and they fully therefore trust that the shareholders will willingly accord their sanction to placing in the mill about 9,000 additional spindles, preparatory machinery and a new engine, and buildings therefor, a proposition for which will be submitted by the chairman.

The directors' report and the audited accounts balance-sheet, and statement of profit and loss, showing a profit of Rs. 47,791-3-10 for the year ending 30th June 1888, were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 25 per whole, and Rs. 6-4 per quarter share, was declared payable on and after the 23rd inst., Rs. 12,000 being carried to "deterioration of machinery account," and the balance of Rs. 41-3-10 to next year's account. Messrs. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas and Cursetjee Manockjee Setna were re-elected directors; and the appointment of Mr. Dhuramsey Soonderdas as an *ex-officio* director of the company was confirmed. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Dwarkadas Odowjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Sanction was asked to the secretaries and treasurers placing in the mill about 9,000 additional spindles, preparatory machinery, and a new engine and buildings for them, but on the motion of Mr. Harold King, seconded by Mr. Manockjee Dorabjee, the matter was adjourned for further consideration at a future meeting. Thanks were voted to the secretaries and treasurers for remitting one-third of their commission. The proceedings ended with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The report of the committee of the above society for the year ending 30th September 1888 has just been issued. It appears that the Bombay Philharmonic Society has now been in existence for a year, and its career for that period may be described as eminently successful. The committee recognize that the success of the society has been principally due to the alacrity, praiseworthy diligence, and good-humoured patience of the performing members. The society consequently were enabled to give three concerts, two of them being repeated, which were received by the public most favourably. The committee most earnestly hope that the performing members will continue their efforts, and thus ensure the succes, of the coming Philharmonic year also. During the past year the society had 169 subscribing members, of whom 86 were performing and 83 non-performing members. There were seven casualties by resignation, &c. Besides the above, we had a large number of performing members, who were admitted under Rule 6. The total effective number, including these, was on 30th September last 264, of whom 79 were non-performing members. The music performed during the past year was as follows:—At the first concert on the 17th January, 1888, "The Lay of the Bell," by Romberg. This was repeated at an afternoon concert on the 24th January, 1888. At the second concert, on 12th April 1888, the greater part of "The Messiah" was given. At the third concert, on the 23rd August, 1888, the "Ancient Mariner" was performed, and on the 30th August 1888, it was repeated at a second evening concert. The accounts for the year ending 30th September 1888, have been duly audited by Mr. C. E. Nixon, a member of the society, who kindly consented to undertake the duty. They point to a satisfactory financial position. The large platform, which has been erected for the society, has cost the large sum of Rs. 1,385, to pay which we shall have to draw upon some of the subscriptions of the year 1888-89, but it was hardly to be expected that the society should be able to fit themselves out completely with the necessary plant from the first year's income. When this sum is paid, our expenses will be limited to the ordinary monthly outgoings for servants, gas, hire of piano, advertisements, &c., and the purchase of music.

CONCERT AT PAREL.

A vocal and instrumental concert in aid of St. Lucius Choral Society, was held on Friday evening last, the 19th instant, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, under the direction of Mr. Ch. Fredilis, band-master of the Society. The large and spacious hall of the Institute was gaily decorated with banners of variegated colours, and the inside of the building was illuminated with rows of gas lights. There was a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and East Indian. Shortly after nine o'clock the concert began, the Society's band playing the first piece "Colonaise" with great dexterity and credit. Mr. Ch. Fredilis, the young bandmaster, touched the feeling of the audience by his fine rendering the two violinso'os, in imitation of the canary bird, and side drum, and "Tchumack." Fredilis, a youngster, deserved his encore for his sweet playing on the flute. "The Carnival of Venice," and in turn Miss Mary Fredilis, a pretty little girl, captivated the audience by her singing of "When the Robins Nest Again." Mr. A de Mello rendered an appropriate song "My Southern Sunny Home" with his sonorous and melodious voice, and was much applauded. A very pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by midnight. During the interval of fifteen minutes, the hall was cleared of furniture, and dancing commenced, which was kept up with much spirit until daybreak.

Those objectionable but indispensable people, "painters' models," have a rather lugubrious fashion in Paris of feasting after the funeral of artists by whom they have been employed. Some disgraceful and bloodthirsty scenes were enacted in a Batignoles tavern by several Italian "models," who were solemnising in this equivocal manner the obsequies of the distinguished historical and oriental painter, Gustave Boulanger, who was buried on Monday (24th ult.) in the Montmartre Cemetery. During the consumption of the funeral "baked meats" by the "models," male and female—the latter in their *contadini* costumes—a discussion arose as to the artistic value of M. Boulanger's works. One "model"—a man named Canali—ventured to pass an unfavourable criticism on the deceased painter, and he immediately aroused the ire thereby of one of his comrades, a swarthy Neapolitan called Colla Santo, who dashed at him with a sheath knife, and nearly stabbed him to death. Canali fell to the ground, vomiting blood, for he was taken in a dying condition to the Banjon Hospital. The bloodthirsty Colla Santo was arrested, and the tragic funeral party broke up amid the shrieks of women and children, and the imprecations of the half-drunken male "models," who would have continued the "critical debate" but for the intervention of police.

MILITARY NEWS.

Royal Engineers.—Captain J. A. Tanner, D. S. O. Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

Captain A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Hudson, Quetta Division District.

It is reported that the Director of Military Education will shortly proceed on leave to Europe, and that Colonel Hart, Garrison Instructor, will probably act for the absentee.

On return from leave, Lieutenants F. H. Horniblow and H. S. King, Royal Engineers, are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

Lieutenant F. H. Oldfield, Royal Engineers, is appointed as Adjutant, Royal Engineers, Upper Burma Force, with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Captain Tanner, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, reverted to Home duty.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, the undermentioned officer of the Army Pay Department, who is about to complete a tour of foreign service, is transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards, proceeding to England during the present trooping season:—Major J. C. S. Irvin, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Consequent on the above, Major J. Cooke, Pay-master of the 6th Dragoon Guards, is transferred to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

The following officers of the Army Pay Department, who are about to complete a tour of foreign service, are directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, embarking at Bombay on the dates specified opposite their names:—Honorary Captain H. B. Harward, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 17th November 1888. Honorary Major F. F. Parkinson, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 12th January 1889. Honorary Captain P. A. Robinson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 19th January 1889. Honorary Major T. C. Hood, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 9th February 1889. Honorary Major C. Ward, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, 6th March 1889. Honorary Major W. J. D. Russell, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, 30th March 1889. Captain G. R. Ellis, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, 30th March 1889.

The following officers serving in Bengal have obtained leave:—Major R. H. McCarthy, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 12 months, to England; 2nd-Lieutenant G. Watling, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to Mussoorie, to 18th November; Surgeon J. A. Tuke, six months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant E. P. Prest, 1st Suffolk, leave to England, for 12 months; Lieutenant D. Webb, 2nd Leicester, 12 months, to England; Surgeon-Major J. O. M. Macdonnel, privilege leave to 12th November; Colonel C. T. Haig, Deputy Surveyor-General, leave to Europe for one year; Captain N. A. Barton, Connaught Rangers, leave to 1st December; Lieutenant E. E. Elger, Somerset Light Infantry, nine months to Europe; Major P. M. King, and 2nd-Lieutenant F. H. Cripps-Day, 21st Hussars, six months to Australia, on medical certificate; Lieutenant C. de Winton, Hampshire Regiment, leave to 29th November, on medical certificate, and Captain R. B. Foote, Yercaud Rifles, six months, on private affairs.

Military Works Department.—On the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Lieutenant G. A. S. Stone, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Barrackpore Division to the Mooltan Division, Military Works. On return from furlough Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beckett, General List Infantry, is posted to the Jhansi Division, Military Works. Major J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Quetta Division to the charge of the Rawalpindi Command Military Works, during the absence of Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, on field service, or until further orders. On the return from privilege leave of Captain J. C. Campbell, Royal Engineers, Captain H. Barnet, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division to the Sibi Division, Military Works. Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rawalpindi command to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works. Lieutenant P. G. Shewell, 1st Panjab Infantry, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps. Lieutenant F. G. D. Amesbury, 3rd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the Punjab Police as an Assistant District Superintendent.

The following appointments are made:—5th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., to the officiating in medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon A. E. Roberts, detailed for field service. 7th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Raitt, on exchange to Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. P. D. Harris, Wing Officer, to be adjutant. Dated 11th September 1887. 14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant R. C. H. Chalmers, Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st October 1888. 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment.—Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, supernumerary on the establishment, 23rd Pioneers, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Brooke, promoted Wing Commander. Lieutenant Davidson will be graded in the regiment above Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland and below Lieutenant E. Carbonaro. Lieutenant C. E. Wood supernumerary on the establishment, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, *vice* Wintle, vacated on appointment to the 15th Bengal Cavalry. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. P. Webber, Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 22nd September 1888. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. M. Lewis, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary arrangement. 26th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. H. Dillon, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant. Dated 1st May 1887. 32nd Pioneers.—Major Hutchinson, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, to be officiating Commandant. 35th Sikhs.—Major T. H. Goldney, Wing Commander, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in Command, *vice* Sage. 37th Dogras.—Major E. B. Nixon, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, *vice* Leslie, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas. 43rd Gurkhas Light Infantry.—Colonel H. M. Evans, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Cubitt, vacated. Dated 12th August 1888. Major C. R. Macgregor, 2nd-in-Command, sub *pro tem* 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Evans. 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas.—Major C. A. R. Sage, 35th Sikhs, to be 2nd-in-Command. 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.—Major Campbell, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, to be officiating Commandant. 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas,—Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 2nd-in-Command, 37th Dogras, is transferred in the same capacity, *vice* Nixon, transferred to the 37th Dogras. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant A. J. Caruana, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 15th September 1888.

BENGAL.

Distress in the Midnapore District.—The severity of the distress, as a result of the recent floods, in the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore district, is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt. Mr. Vowell, the magistrate of Midnapore, in his report to the Commissioner, states that "the most serious case is that of the Bhugwanpore and Pattaspore thanas of this sub-division. Here there is a lake of water as far as the eye can reach. Even the homestead patches are submerged, and the houses are in many cases either fallen or half under water.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

A Mahomedan Guardian for a Hindu Child.—An application was made on Friday in the Madras Court of Mr. Justice Shephard, in which Mr. Ambrose, Attorney-at Law, applied for an order sanctioning the appointment of a guardian for one Shaik Khader, formerly Jaganadum, an infant. The mother of the infant, a Mahratti woman, died in June last, and as she had no other male relatives she appointed her husband's brother, the uncle of the infant, guardian of the property to which the infant is entitled. The guardian is one Shaik Hoosain, a Mahomedan, but who was formerly a Hindu, Moonooswamy. Mr. Ambrose, who appeared on behalf of the infant, said that the child itself had lost caste, and could not be rehabilitated. If the guardianship of the child were disputed, its case would be deplorable, while there was, moreover, a very good reason why it should not be removed from its present surroundings. The child belonged to the butcher caste, and as Hindoos refuse to have anything to do with beef, the child would be better off as a butcher and a Mahomedan. To questions from the Court, Mr. Ambrose stated that the infant's estate amounted to something less than Rs. 1,000, and that a guardian was actually necessary. As he was not, however, able to produce certain documents which his Lordship considered necessary the matter was adjourned for two weeks.—*Mail.*

THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued a long Resolution on the subject of the Outstill System in Bengal in review of Mr. Westmacott's report. Appended is a summary:—

At the outset, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his acknowledgments of the public service rendered by the Association in examining the subject of the outstill administration in Hooghly and Howrah, and laying before Government the allegations of its agents and correspondents. Those allegations have been fully and patiently investigated by Mr. Westmacott; and though some of them have not borne the test of enquiry, the scrutiny to which they have been subjected has had the result of making manifest several defects, which it is both the duty and the interest of Government to remedy. Notwithstanding that the recommendations of the Excise Commission in regard to the capacity of stills and fermenting vats have been nominally introduced, it has been found that the effect of these measures has been practically neutralized, and the consumption of intoxicating drink increased, by the selection of inappropriate sites for shops, by an duly low rate of duty being fixed on the estimated consumption in calculating the upset price of the stills, and by the capacity of stills and vats originally fixed being "afterwards increased in proportion to the fees the abkars were willing to pay for their licenses," thus giving rise to an undue cheapening of liquor and offering improper facilities for its sale in the interior and its introduction surreptitiously into the urban and suburban areas under the fixed duty system. It is not too much to say that the safeguards which the Excise Commission considered absolutely essential to justify the continued existence of the outstill system have in this tract been so little kept in view that the system became scarcely distinguishable from that which in paragraph 102 received the severe condemnation of the Commission as being likely to foster the very evils which Mr. Westmacott's report has brought to light. On this point the Commission say, in comparing the sudder distillery with the outstill system:—

"There is no difference in principle between the two systems, provided care be taken to limit the producing capacity of the outstills and to make the revenue paid on each proportionate to its capacity. On the other hand, there is a radical difference between any system under which stills are taxed according to their producing power, or a duty is levied on the amount produced, and any system under which the distiller obtains the privilege of making as much spirit as he can on payment of a sum fixed without reference either to the amount actually produced by him or his means of production. The Commission have no hesitation in condemning the latter for all times and places, whether it takes the form of outstills without limit of producing power, or farms, or any similar arrangement."

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts generally the views contained in the whole of this paragraph, and whatever may be his decision ultimately as to the possibility under proper safeguards, of so working the outstill system as to free it from the reproach of artificially stimulating the sale of an unnecessarily cheap liquor, he is confident that in this instance those safeguards have not been carefully applied, and the reproach above indicated has been incurred because the system, to which alone the Commission gave its approval, has not been properly, and with all its necessary restrictions, introduced. Its introduction at all into this tract was an exception to the general policy adopted, and it was therefore specially desirable that there should be no relaxation in the safeguards which were recommended. It is probable that in other parts of Bengal the errors brought to light by Mr. Westmacott may equally obtain; and without attempting to decide, without further experience, whether the outstill system, as safeguarded by the recommendations of the Commission, can ultimately be maintained, the practical matter for immediate consideration is the reform of errors in the administration of the system actually in force over the greater part of Bengal.

The first point which Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has established is the extremely objectionable position in which most of the outstills have been placed. It is Mr. Westmacott's opinion that much of the feeling against the outstills in Hooghly has arisen from their objectionable positions: and he recommends that no outstill should be permitted within at least one furlong of any town or market-place, or any road leading to it. He also recommends that, where the dealer cannot procure an objectionable site, or is unwilling to sink his money in a temporary venture, the Government should take upon the land required and let it out to the outstill licensee. This is question on which the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have the Board's opinion. There are obvious objections to the Goverment being more closely connected than it is at present with the direct manufacture and sale of spirits; but from the point of view of increased control and better supervision the proposal has much to recommend it. It is clear that spirit cannot be manufactured, after the country method, in the midst of a populous bazaar, without grave inconvenience to the comfort and health of the inhabitants, and without offering patent and needless facilities for intoxication. The existing arrangements must be thoroughly revised before the next settlement. Having regard, however, to the density of the population in parts of the tract in question, and particularly of the villages referred to by the Indian Association, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the Board to consider whether it might not be advisable in some cases to apply the system adopted, on the recommendation of the Excise Commission, for towns in which the establishment of central distilleries is not desirable. Liquor is manufactured outside the inhabited portion of the village, and is sold at retail shops in selected places. Whatever may be the decision on this point, the retention of most of the existing sites referred to by Mr. Westmacott cannot clearly be permitted.

It is alleged by the Indian Association that, while the position of the outstills has facilitated the supply of liquor and presented temptations to drinking, the lowering of the price of liquor has largely stimulated its consumption. Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has shown how seriously the price of liquor has been lowered, and how little restriction has been placed on the abkar's natural desire to extend his manufacture and his sale of the cheapened liquor. He admits, too, that these causes have necessarily led to an increase of consumption, though the conclusion he draws as to actual increase in drunkenness among the drinking class or the spread of habits of drinking to classes previously free from them, is different. Mr. Westmacott rightly draws attention to a misleading form of expression employed both by the Indian Association and by other bodies and persons who have discussed the question of Excise Administration in this country. The words "sobriety" and "drunkenness" are frequently used to indicate habits and conditions very different from those suggested by the use of these terms in countries where no class of society can be described as total abstainers from the use of intoxicants. By the term a "sober" man is represented, not a man who preserves his sobriety, though he may use stimulants in moderation, but a man who rigidly abstains from their use; by the term a "drunkard" is understood, not a man who drinks to intoxication, but a man who drinks at all. This confusion of terms has undoubtedly caused much misapprehension, and led to the acceptance and promulgation of very exaggerated views of the extent and intensity of the evils caused by errors in Excise Administration. That the price of liquor has, however, been seriously reduced under the outstill system in Hooghly there can be no question whatever; the remedy will be discussed further on. Mr. Westmacott's inquiry has shown that in this particular tract it is not the case, as is generally supposed, that outstill liquor is weaker than that supplied from the central distilleries.

The evidence which Mr. Westmacott has obtained appears to support his conclusion that "the cheapening of liquor has not induced its use among classes who previously abstained from it, and in the classes which previously drank, the number of individuals who use liquor has not been proved to have greatly increased, still less is it proved that there is more drunkenness." He does not find that the allegations that habits of drinking have spread among women, among schoolboys, among persons of the higher classes, or among land-holding peasants, are accurate, and his view is supported both by the statements of local witnesses and by the opinions of officials of experience. Nor does he find that, even among landless labourers, the increase in drinking at all represents an equal increase in drunkenness. It is clear, however, that such a result must follow if the reduction in the price of liquor were to be maintained; while nothing can be more obvious than that the revenue has suffered grievously by the very cause which promotes the consumption of spirits, and threatens the spread of intemperance. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in Mr. Westmacott's recommendations for the imposition, by raising the upset price of the outstills, of a graduated scale of duty, beginning on the border of the urban area, with a rate very little less than that levied at the sudder distilleries. The Lieutenant-Governor is not blind to the dangers pointed out by Mr. Westmacott, as well as by the Commission, but he must insist on the safeguards of limited capacity in the stills, and a similar, though, in proportion, a somewhat less restricted capacity in the vats, so as to avoid the temptation to too short fermentation being given a full and fair trial, for it is his present opinion that unless by this or some other means the outturn of liquor from an outstill can in practice be restricted, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to justify the continued retention of the system. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Westmacott in his views as to the expediency of fixing a more adequate minimum price also. The Board will be asked to give careful attention to these suggestions before the next settlements, and to report upon the suggestion, which at first sight does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, that the excise detective establishments should be placed under the regular Police Administration of the district.

As has been stated above, the Lieutenant-Governor is not at present prepared to pronounce finally upon the system or systems to be adopted in Bengal; but with the removal of outstills from objectionable sites, a real and practical limitation in the supply of liquor, an increase in its cost by the imposition of higher rates of fees, and an increase in the minimum price to be charged, it may confidently be hoped that the grounds of complaint, which have been most reasonably put forward in Hooghly and Howrah, will cease to exist. The whole scope of his report tends to support the opinion, which is held by many high authorities, that the administration of Excise in Bengal should, as in other Provinces, be placed under the charge of a special officer, whose duty would be to visit every district, and examine and direct the operations of the department in personal communication with the local officers. This question is under reference to the Government of India in connection with Mr. Buckland's report of his enquiry in Madras and Bombay. Meanwhile, Mr. Westmacott, on being relieved of his present appointment of Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will be placed on special duty under the Board of Revenue, and charged with the supervision of the approaching Excise settlements.

MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the proceedings of a meeting of the committee of the Agri-Horticultural society of Madras held at the gardens on the 5th ultimo, we select the following interesting information. Mr. G. M. Woodrow, Botanical and Agricultural Lecturer, College of Science, Poona, offered the Society a few little known but valuable grafted mango plants. His offer was accepted in respect to one variety called *Pakria*, which is said to be of the highest class for flavour, without fibre, and of a bright golden colour, which Mr. Woodrow thinks he has propagated for the first time, the original tree being near Poona. He believes that there can be no difficulty in obtaining ripe mangoes throughout the year. He adds: "We have at Poona a fine variety called *Ashadyia*, which ripens in August," and when he visited the Crawford Market in November and in January last, there were, he states, fine looking mangoes displayed on the stalls in company with oranges from Malta, apples from Australia, and dates from the Persian Gulf. In regard to keeping damsons from year to year, valuable information is supplied by an extract published in the committee's proceedings, which we quote below:—"Into a clean and dry 40 oz. stoppered wide-mouthed bottle pour half a drachm of chloroform. Then pack in 1½lb. of the sound fruits, and introduce the stopper, slightly vaselined. It is desirable to tie in the stopper with twine, or it may be sometimes blown out during warm weather. For a week or two the fruit retains its natural appearance: then drops begin to exude from the surface, which gradually collect into a perfectly clear richly coloured liquid, partially filling the bottle. The fruit at the same time shrinks a little. In this condition it may be preserved without further change for at least a year, and probably for a much longer period. When eaten raw the damsons have a slight but by no means disagreeable flavour of chloroform, and would be a pleasant addition to the dessert-table to be partaken of sparingly like brandied cherries. On cooking, the chloroform entirely disappears, and the flavour is that of a fresh fruit." It is further stated that probably other fruit and provision might be preserved in this manner. The Committee suggest that the plan should be tried with mangoes and other Indian fruits. Mr. Baker, of Peermaad, is anxious to try some of the new Abyssinan grain, *Teff*, which he thinks should do well at a high elevation. He observes if "this should prove to be the case, it would be a great boon to our Hill-men, who are now obliged to live within the fever range so as to be near their rice cultivations, paddy not doing at all well above 2,000 feet elevation on these hills." Lt. Col H. W. A. Cox writes from Coimbatore that when he was at Perambalur, Trichinopoly district, he was told that treatment of guineworms with the leaves of *popay carica papaya* proved successful. An ounce of the leaf is pounded in a mortar with 60 grains of opium and 60 grains of common salt, and the paste then formed is applied to the part. The worm has to be wound out in the usual manner, but the Hospital Assistant assured him that it always came out more quickly and easily when treated in this way.—*Times.*

THE FIGHT AT TASHKURGAN.

Particulars we have received of the fight at Tashkurgan, where Ishak Khan suffered a signal defeat, go to show that the action was of a desperate kind, very unusual in Afghan warfare. The Amirs General, Gholam Hyder Orakzai, had at his disposal four regiments of cavalry, each about 400 strong; a number of irregular horsemen; 13 regiments of infantry and 26 guns: his total force numbering about 8,000 men. Opposed to him was a force much superior in strength as regards cavalry and infantry, but with fewer guns. Gholam Hyder's camp was pitched in the Ghanzni-gate Valley, near Tashkurgan, while the rebels held a position in advance of the Saiyadan gorge through which the road to Mazar-i-Sharip passes. On the morning of September 28th the Amir's General determined to attack, as Ishak Khan's troops were seen to be on the move, as if meditating taking the offensive. He broke up his force into two divisions, one under Abdulla Khan, Governor of Badakshan, with General Wakil Khan to assist him: the other under his personal orders. The former division consisted of three regiments of cavalry and irregular sowars, and seven regiments of infantry, with two guns attached to each. Twenty boxes of ammunition were sent on mules with each battalion as a reserve. Abdulla Khan advanced on the left towards some hillocks which he attempted to occupy, but was met by Ishak's General, Mahomed Husain, who had taken one regiment of cavalry and four of infantry, a somewhat circuitous route with a view to making a flank attack. The artillery opened fire at 7 a.m. and the infantry soon after became engaged, getting apparently to close quarters as we are told that they charged each other with the bayonet three times. Nothing decisive occurred until past noon, when Mahomed Husain's flank attack proved disastrous to Abdulla Khan. Gholam Hyder was directing the fighting against the troops commanded by Ishak in person, when he noticed that the firing had ceased away on the left. He rode over to discover the meaning of this, and found that the division had surrendered and were almost surrounded by the enemy. Abdulla Khan and Wakil Khan had fled with their cavalry, believing that the action was lost and the rebels were looting the camp. Gholam Hyder states that on his being recognized shots were fired at him, but he killed one man who tried to intercept him and galloped back to his own division. This was the first phase of the action, disastrous enough in its way to the Amir's troops; but Mahomed Husain failed to keep his men together once they saw a chance of looting, and thus he could not reap the full benefit of his initial success.

The second phase of the battle was marked by a determined attack upon Ishak's main body, which proved successful owing to the continuous fire which the Afghan regulars were enabled to keep up with their Martini-Henrys. Gholam Hyder carried a position which threatened Ishak's artillery, and as his infantry continued to advance the rebels broke and fled toward the Saiyadan gorge. They were pursued, but their leaders, with a large body of cavalry, managed to escape. The slaughter here from the breechloading fire was very great, though we doubt if the "1,600 killed" reported by the Amir's General may not be an exaggerated estimate of the losses. However, Iskak's artillery, baggage and camp fell into the hands of Gholam Hyder, who then showed that real generalship which secured the total defeat of the force opposed to him. He forbade his men to loot the camp, and withdrew them from the pursuit in order that they might replenish their ammunition pouches. Having done this he was prepared to meet Mahomed Husain, who tried to force his way towards the gorge in order to rejoin Ishak. His troops, however could not stand the fire directed upon them, and as Abdulla Khan's division was by this time again in fighting order the action ended in the utter break-up of the rebels. Their losses were again severe, and again the Martini-Henry did terrible execution. On the following day the Saiyadan gorge was occupied, and on the 30th Gholam Hyder, with six infantry regiments and ten guns, began his march upon Mazar-i-Sharif. He met with no opposition, and the remnant of Ishak's troops, consisting of three squadrons of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, surrendered forthwith. The pretender, it appeared, had sent his family across the Oxus three days before, and had himself fled to Kerki in Bokharan territory. His General, Mahomed Husain, was seized by the people of Takht-Pul and brought into Mazar-i-Sharif. Thus ended Ishak Khan's rebellion; he risked a pitched battle and it seemed at one time that he would be victorious, but the tide was turned by the breech-loading fire of the Amir's regular troops, and Gholam Hyder's success in the end was as complete as even his exacting master could desire.—*Pioneer.*

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32-9—Law Reports Calcutta Series, Vol. 15, Part 10, 1888.
32-10— „ „ Madras „ „ 11 „ 10
32-11— „ „ Bombay „ „ 12 „ 9
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 97⅝; and Silver advanced 1-16d. per oz., say, to 43 1-16d. Other Financial quotations are the same as wired on Thursday, excepting those for Mercantile and Hongkong Bank shares, which come 10s. higher for the former and 10s. lower for the latter at £20 10s. and £52, respectively.

The Mincing Lane Markets were unchanged, Linseed continuing quiet and Rapeseed firm at previous prices. Wheat was still quiet, and arrival rates gave way yesterday 6d. per quarter in Hard Red, by both routes, and in Club No. 2, 3d. per quarter *via* the Canal and 3d. via the Cape, Club No. 1 remaining as before. The total Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 2,190,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water last Friday.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm again last evening; Surats steady; Sales again 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats; and spot prices of American and East Indian Cotton unchanged, excepting for "Fair" Coconada in the latter, which is quoted ⅛d. lower, at 3 13-16d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, were 1-16d. higher for October-November and 3-64d. in all other positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The Liverpool Market closed steady this afternoon all round; Sales 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats; Imports, 10,000 bales. Ready Cotton was unaltered in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for December-February deliveries and 1-64d. down for all others.

The improved demand which has been felt in Liverpool during the past week had brought the total Sales yesterday up to 78,000 bales, or 28,000 bales more than were placed during the previous six days; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded had increased by 34,000 bales to 130,000 bales. The total Stock had been reduced by 20,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, at exactly a quarter of a million bales, was 184,000 bales less than at this time last year, though only 44,000 bales below the figures for 1886. The total visible supply had increased during the week by 170,000 bales; but, compared with last year, a falling off of 712,000 bales is shown by the comparative tables which we give below; and a decrease of 242,000 bales as against the Cotton in sight at the same time in 1886. The visible supply of East Indian Cotton was 12,000 bales less than on the previous Friday; and, compared with the two preceding years, there were 2,27,000 bales and 85,000 bales, less in sight, respectively. The stock of Surats in Liverpool had fallen yesterday to 59,000 bales; while the total stock in London had become reduced to 7,000 bales. It will also be noticed from the subjoined statement that there was a good deal less American Cotton afloat for Great Britain than was the case at this time either last year or the year before; while, at the same time, the exports from America since the new season opened have been upon a considerably reduced scale. Notwithstanding the resistance of consumers, an advance of 1-16d. has been established in American Cotton in Liverpool since last Friday, making it 11-16d. higher than it was at this time last year, and ⅝ above the price ruling in 1886.

Yesterday there was an advance of 1-16 cent in the spot price in New York, and of 5 points in January Futures at 9⅞ cents, and 9·77 cents, respectively; the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been 45,000 bales against rather heavier arrivals for both the preceding years. To-day there was no change in prices; and the Receipts were 37,000 bales, going against 40,000 bales last year, and 38,000 bales for the year before. The margin of decrease in total Receipts since the opening of the new season has slightly widened during the past week, the accompanying figures showing a falling-off of 441,000 bales compared with last year, and of 71,000 bales as against 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	262,000	271,000	266,000
„ exports to U. K.	51,000	85,000	87,000
„ „ Continent	69,000	93,000	61,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,011,000	1,452,000	1,082,000
„ exports to U. K. „	287,000	428,000	355,000
„ „ Cont. „	176,000	304,000	173,000
„ Stock in the Ports	510,000	572,000	545,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,350,000	2,061,670	1,591,550
„ Surats	165,000	392,190	249,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	250,000	433,770	294,090
„ London	7,000	41,000	18,000
American Afloat	140,000	217,000	223,000
East Indian „	11,000	17,000	16,000
	408,000	708,770	551,090
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5⅛d.	5 5-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	3¾ d.	3⅞d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1⅜d.	1 7-16d

In sympathy with the advices from Liverpool, this market has been strong, and prices have been put up Re. 1 per candy. We do not hear of much doing in contracts for the new crop, however, and beyond a few transactions between dealers in "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, "Good" Broach, and Bhownuggur, nothing of importance has transpired. Of old Cotton, about 500 bales, consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 180-6, and Nuggur, at Rs. 210, have been taken.

WHEAT, unsupported by the more recent advices from home, and with Freights and Exchange still tending to restrict export business, has relapsed into a state of dulness, and very little business has been done. Dealers, however, have shown no disposition to make any concession in rates, and our quotations remain as before.

SEEDS have been in but moderate enquiry, and a reduction of one anna per cwt. in Linseed has failed to induce business, which has been on a limited scale in all descriptions. Prices are quoted as before, all round, and the tone of the market was steady at closing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	143	bales.
Wheat	33,270	cwt.
Linseed	6,203	„
Rapeseed	4,761	„
Gingelly	2,165	„
Groundnuts	653	„

FREIGHTS remain steady, not to say firm, but there is now little demand at current quotations, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—A firmer feeling was noticeable the first thing this morning, quotations being partially 1-32d. higher, and as the day advanced rates continued to harden, Bank Wire Transfer being quoted at 1s. 4 13-32d. ready and forward, and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. for November, at which a fair amount of business was reported, when the receipt of Calcutta advices made the rate no longer obtainable. For Bank Paper there appears to be no demand worth mentioning, and with continued firmness in Silver we shall expect to see the advance established to-day well maintained. Meantime we quote rates firm as follows, ready and forward quotations being about the same:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·76¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, but the tone of the market has been steady, and rates for Four per cents have hardly varied from 98¾ for cash and for the November account, and 98 13-16 for the end of the present month, at which they opened, and which were still quoted at closing. The quotation for 4½ per cents stands nominally at 104.

SHARES have not been much dealt in, and the only changes in Mill concerns which we have to report are an advance of Rs. 25 in David, at Rs. 555; of Rs. 10 in Ripon, at Rs 1,085; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at Rs. 442½. Queen, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,300, and Rs. 15 for the second, at Rs. 825 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRANCIS—October 18, at Poona, the wife of F. W Francis, Revenue Survey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—October 8, at Fyzabad, the wife of Sergt-Instr J Butler, Oudh Volunteer Rifles, of a daughter.

MORRISON—September 29, at Umballa, the wife of Apothecary J Morrison, of a son.

WALKER—October 9, at Nasirabad, Rajputana, the wife of Major J N Walker, 13th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—NEWMARCH—October 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Murre, by the Rev C Swynnerton, Chaplain of Sialkot, assisted by the Rev G C Peake, M A, Principal and Chaplain of the Lawrence Asylum, Captain A Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of General Hon Sir A Hamilton Gordon, K C B, to Isabel, second daughter of Colonel G Newmarch, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

COLE—October 14, at Ranikhet, Terence John, the infant son of Major Cole, R E.

MORRISON—October 14, at Umballa, of puerperal fever, Geraldine, the dearly loved wife of Apothecary J Morrison.

O'HANLON—October 2, at Umballa, of peritonitis, Hellen, the dearly loved wife of Mr E O'Hanlon.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1888.

THE high and exceptional honour of a Marquisate, conferred with an additional earldom by her Majesty the Queen-Empress upon his Excellency Lord Dufferin, is a recognition of great services rendered to the Empire during a long and brilliant career. This testimony of the Sovereign's esteem and regard comes at a time which adds to its significance and value. The Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava will assume his new and distinctive titles while still administering that Indian Empire, which it was his destiny rather than his desire to enlarge by the addition to the realms of the Queen-Empress of the kingdom of Burma. The City of Ava—the forsaken but true historic capital of the Burmese monarchy—appropriately furnishes a title that will form a link to connect the name of Lord Dufferin with one of the most remarkable achievements of his Viceroyalty. This distinctive title has been conferred at Her Majesty's express command—a fact which emphasizes the royal desire to place on enduring record the recognition of the fact that Lord Dufferin had the chief part in carrying out, with rare sagacity and energy the amalgamation of Burma with the Empire. The annexation of that country was brought about by a combination of circumstances for which the Government of India was not responsible. The personal presence of the Viceroy in Mandalay during the early days of 1886, enabled him to exercise a strong and salutary personal influence on the course of events, and to his foresight and prudence in providing the necessary means, the early pacification of the new territory was largely due. It is unquestionable that the military chiefs in Upper Burma, who were misled by the facile triumph over King Theebaw's resistance, underestimated the difficulties to be still encountered after the ex-King had been sent to India and his troops had been disbanded and sent penniless and starving to their villages. The Ministry at Home having no means of testing the sanguine estimates put before them by those who were eager for annexation, gave heed to calculations which put the cost of complete subjugation at £300,000 and fixed the prospective strength of the garrison for the ensuing hot weather at a single brigade! Lord Dufferin's strong common sense set aside these anticipations, and he insisted on strengthening the army of occupation, and facing the difficulties and dangers which he alone foresaw. The Earldom of Ava was well earned by services rendered at a critical time in the newly-acquired territory.

The services which Lord Dufferin has rendered to the Empire generally are no less valuable. He has held the balance fairly between rival localities and rival interests, and with the constant aim of making all cooperate for the general good. The defences of the frontier have been made so strong that even the most exacting of military critics agree in considering that the positions selected are practically impregnable. The communications along the frontier which were begun during Lord Ripon's administration have been pushed forward with steadiness to completion. This is the more satisfactory because the security of the frontier is the best safeguard against the financial danger of bloated armaments. The frontier has been so strengthened that it is now quite safe against any *coup de main*—or even such a *coup de tete* as Skobeloff suggested in a famous memorandum some years since. The progress made in this direction even two years ago suggested the possibility of deferring an addition to the numerical strength of the army until fresh developments should render it necessary. If this view had prevailed—and we did not stand alone in upholding it—the heavy financial pressure which has resulted from the premature augmentation of the Army by 30,000 men might have been avoided. A somewhat similar order of ideas compelled dissent from the extreme course of replacing the native Government of Burma by a British administration, which involved the military occupation of a vast territory at a cost that added seriously to the financial pressure already so severe. It was necessary and inevitable, that Burma should be brought within the Imperial system and placed on the footing of a feudatory State, so that foreign intrigues at Mandalay should be put an end to. But that did not necessarily involve complete annexation. The annexation was largely due to the ill-advised intervention of the English Chambers of Commerce which were misled into the belief that the acquisition of Bhamo would give access to the Chinese markets. There was room for divergencies of opinion in regard to these two important questions, on which we at the time ventured to recommend a course different from that which was actually taken. But that reservation made, it is in the highest degree unjust to attribute to Lord Dufferin personally the whole responsibility of the extra taxation which has been necessitated by the events of the last few years. Additional taxation was resorted to with reluctance; stringent economy was enforced on all hands. The aim and object of the Finance Commission was to reduce as far as practicable the expenditure of public money. The loss by exchange and the absolute necessity of fortifying the frontier must in any case, whoever was Viceroy, have entailed an augmentation of existing taxes and the imposition of new. That was foreseen when Major Baring prepared the early budgets of Lord Ripon's Government.

The expenditure incurred has not been wasted. The defences of the Bombay harbour have been undertaken in a serious spirit, and give a new and wholesome sense of security. Two great railway lines, which will bring to Bombay the produce of two great areas of hitherto unopened country, have been undertaken, and are now far advanced. The Nagpur-Bengal and the Indian Midland are great works which of themselves would render Viceroyalty memorable. In the direction of Foreign affairs Lord Dufferin's service to India is indisputable. The firmness with which he withstood the tendency which was making for war at the time of the ill-understood Penjdeh incident deserves the warmest acknowledgment. He powerfully contributed to keep the question within the province of statesmanship and diplomacy. It was mainly due to his influence and to his insight and nerve that a war with Russia was averted at a time when the Empire was by no means properly prepared for operations beyond the frontier. This was a vast and a memorable service. It is further to the credit of Lord Dufferin that he has greatly diminished the chance of a future war, by attaching Afghanistan to our side, by making a reality of the scientific frontier which had been so long talked about, by re-organising the army, and by otherwise increasing in a variety of ways the capacities of the country for self-defence. This is truly an enormous service, for where there is any room for doubt as to security from external dangers it is vain to hope for prosperity and progress. In regard to internal reforms the appointment of the Finance and the Public Service Commissions was an indication of the policy which the present Viceroy desired to carry out. In his famous Jubilee speech Lord Dufferin indicated his personal leaning in regard to the introduction of the representative principle in the Legislative Councils. Little apparent progress has been made in that direction, but that cannot be ascribed to the action or to the inaction of any individual, however influential. The force of the reaction in political circles in England cannot be ignored by serious politicians, either at home or in India. Another difficulty in the way of effecting reforms desirable and feasible enough in themselves cannot be altogether put out of sight. The precipitancy with which delicate subjects are pressed to the front, which the Ministry are very far indeed from being prepared to deal with, renders the prospect of safe and reasonable evolution more remote than it might otherwise have been. But the fact that this and other difficulties have stood in the way and deferred the realisation of many hopes,-does not detract in any way from the value of the great services which Lord Dufferin's sagacious administration of the affairs of India has rendered to the country. The honours which her Majesty has conferred upon the present Viceroy have been as well deserved as they have been graciously and gracefully conferred.

THE Secretary of State has notified that the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held on the 1st of 1889, and the following days, in London. Why is so much trouble taken to sift and shroff efficient men to fill the higher posts in the Indian administration? Why not take the best men that come, and leave the selection to Governors-General and other exalted personages who surely might be supposed to choose the best men for the purpose in the open market? This objection is not quite original; it has been urged more than once and in divers plausible forms. What is more the system of free selection was tried and found wanting. So long ago as the 24th June 1853 Lord Macaulay stated in the House of Commons that men, for whose ability he had a great respect thought that the best mode of improving the Government of India would be to throw open the public appointments. "Let the Governor-General," they say, "choose his instruments for the administration. There will be no want of ability, they say, if you only give him the freedom to choose able men wherever he finds them." Lord Macaulay did not agree with these ingenious people. He held that the day on which the Civil Service of India ceases to be a close service will be the beginning of an age of jobbing, the most monstrous, the most extensive ever witnessed. Every Governor-General—he spoke of Governor-Generals of thirty or forty years ago, be it understood—and he stated that Governor-Generals as they then were, would be followed to India by adventurers in every steamer bearing letters from some powerful man in England all pressing for employment, their only qualification being that they would have sufficient knowledge of the language to be able to call for another bottle of pale ale, or to desire their attendants to pull the punkah faster. Before long, Lord Macaulay went on to declare, England would become tainted under a system of "free selection," and when a son or brother of some active member of Parliament went out to Calcutta carrying with him a strong letter of recommendation from the Prime Minister to the Governor-General, "that letter would be really a bill of exchange drawn on the revenues of India for value received in Parliamentary support received in this House." This startling view of the case was supported by a marvellous story—very much to the point if true—that a man came out to Lord Clive during his second administration with a letter of recommendation from one of the Ministers at Home. Seeing that he was a man quite unfit for any employment, Clive asked him "Well Chap! how much you do you want?" The man replied that he only hoped for some situation in which his services might be useful. "That is no answer Chap!" said Clive, "Will £100,000 do you? Take the money and go back to England and don't come out again!" Lord Macaulay held that Clive made a very good bargain for the State by paying the money while refusing to allow an incompetent man to do any mischief in return for it. Under the present system the great Whig moralist was good enough to say, a Governor-General finding that he cannot oblige either his own relations or the friends of Ministers, comes to the conclusion that the best thing to do is to appoint men who will do credit to his choice. So the matter was put with jocular cynicism by Lord Macaulay. A more just and perhaps a more becoming justification of the present system is that it supplies the Government with a body of trained administrators from amongst whom men can be selected for any work, however arduous or however difficult, with the certainty that it will be done, and done on the whole with remarkable thoroughness. As it has been well said, the Government can always choose the fittest man from among many fit.

THE abandonment, under stress of unforeseen circumstances, of the Durand Mission to the Amir of Kabul, will be a great disappointment to the Foreign Minister, as well as Sir Donald Mackenzie, Lord Clandeboye and others who were eager to accompany him. The Amir, a very practical ruler, who has always his mind set upon the most pressing duty in front of him, has made up his mind to forego the pleasure and the advantage of receiving the Mission in his capital, in order that he may be able to proceed at once to Afghan Turkistan and reorganise that frontier province which the rebellion, defeat, and flight of Ishak Khan must have greatly demoralised. The personal presence of Abdul Rahman will of itself contribute to the re-establishment of order in that part of his dominions. He is himself Turkish on his mother's side; Turki is in a double sense his mother tongue; he speaks it with pleasure and by preference. When he returned to Afghan territory from his exile in Tashkend, Abdul Rahman found his first support and staunchest followers in Afghan Turkistan. It is true that he was then accompanied by Ishak, who when made Governor of the province, raised the troops there which ousted Ayoub from Herat, after the defeat inflicted on him near Kandahar by Sir Frederick Roberts. From that time till now Ishak's popularity among the Turkis has been a source of not altogether inexcusable distrust and jealousy to his cousin the Amir. Matters were brought to a climax by the prudent refusal of Ishak to accept a friendly invitation to visit Kabul; he raised the standard of insurrection. Being beaten in a pitched battle, which for a moment seemed to be going in his favour, he is now believed to be a fugitive in Bokhara. It is not in Paris alone that the refrain "Il reviendra! il reviendra," gives legitimate umbrage to those in power. The Amir does wisely, and shows his usual decision and strong sense, in postponing for the time being the reception of the British Mission, and setting out at once to show himself to his Turki kindred, and restore "moral order" by the methods which are in his hands so effective.

IT is very probable, says a Calcutta paper, that her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin will not remain more than a month with the Earl of Dufferin at Rome, her Excellency being anxious to get to England, and then proceed to Ireland.

THE Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund has given Rs. 30,000 to the N. W. P. Branch, Rs. 22,000 of which is for the building of the lying-in-hospital at Agra, and the rest for the completion of the female medical school building. Ten thousand rupees has been also given to the Punjab Branch as a contribution towards a boarding-house for female medical students in Lahore. This will supply a much felt want, and will enable girls from outlying districts to attend the Lahore Medical College. Five thousand rupees goes to the Burma Branch as a contribution towards a new lying-in-hospital in Rangoon. The Burma Branch is doing excellent work, and this recognition of the labours of Dr. Maria Douglas and Dr. Pedly is well deserved.

THE nursing sisters, attached to the Black Mountain Expedition, says a up-country paper, are said to sooth their patients the sufferings so skilfully as almost to make recovery a matter of mixed feelings, thus the eagerness for return to duty is sometimes gracefully subordinated to a sense of appreciation of the ministry that has made it possible.

GOVERNMENT have, it is stated, granted a plot of ground behind the Elphinstone High School, admeasuring 1,600 square yards, for a building for the Bombay Gymnasium, together with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 7,500 for the building. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit having offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the gymnasium, it is to be named after him in future.

THE passing difference of opinion which, as is known, lately arose between the General Commanding the Hazara Field Force and the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to a divergence from the plan of operations originally laid down, ended in the adoption of Sir Frederick Roberts' view that, almost at any cost, the Machai Peak must be dominated.

"THE Siam, which brought the mails last week," observes a Calcutta paper, "was signalled off Bombay at 12-30 (midnight), and anchored in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock on Monday morning. The mails for this side of India were thus delayed in Bombay from 2 a.m. to 6 p.m., or sixteen hours. They ought to have been sent on by special train to overtake the ordinary mail train which left Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday. The natural impression created is that this means was not employed to expedite delivery of the Home letters and papers in Bengal because the Government of India is absent at Simla, and public convenience—the mere non-official wants of the capital—count for nothing in the official mind."

WE have already announced, says the *Indian Mirror*, that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to honor their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Cuch Behar by becoming god-mother to their infant son. Her Majesty has further expressed the desire to have the child named Victor after herself. Now all this is vastly good. But the couple of Cuch Behar are non-Christian. A Hindu Prince with a Christian name—well, it is a sign of the union between the West and East he welding of nations—if only in name!

SOME new rules have been published in the Punjab in connection with the Famine Code, which have been approved of by the Governor-General. If these are strictly followed, thinks a local paper, by the local officials and due precautions taken to note the first symptoms of the approach of distress, there ought to be no difficulty in dealing effectually with the sufferings of the people. At present there does not appear to be any actual distress, but the crops are suffering from want of rain in Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan, and Sialkot, and prices of food grains are rising in six districts, so the publication of these rules may be looked upon as a precautionary measure.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, Under-Secretary, officiates as Secretary in the Agricultural Department during Sir Edward Buck's two months' absence on privilege leave.

COLONEL MULLOCK, Director-General of Telegraphs, has left Simla for his tour of inspection in Persia. As already stated, Mr. Brooke officiates.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX, late Political Agent with the deceased King of Oudh, on return from leave in England, will be posted as Political Agent to Jeypore.

FROM an analysis of the picture sales for the season just past, there appears to have been upwards of a dozen collections dispersed. The principal of these were the Marten Park gallery, the Hardwicke gallery, the collections of the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Londesborough, Mr. Waring, Mr. Lee, Mr. Walker, and others. The first-mentioned collection formed by Mr. Bolckow—the magnificent collection formed by Mr. Bolckow of Middlesborough—was one of the most important gatherings of modern pictures brought to the hammer in recent years. The 63 works realised just about £70,000 an average of about £1,100 for each picture! Of the more distinguished modern painters whose names are found in this year's catalogues, Rosa Bonheur heads the list both in numbers and value. We find no less than six characteristic work of the great artist. "Denizens of the Highlands" brought £5,827, the highest price got for any picture this season. "Labourages Nivernais" sold for £4,410, "Spanish Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenees," £3,780 and three others went for £2,152, £1,827, and £1,067. From the same gallery came the principal Landseers. "Braemar," "Taking a Buck," and "Intruding Puppies" sold respectively for £5,197, £2,047, £1,050, while a fourth, the property of Mr. Walker, went for £2,992. The next highest sum stands opposite Sir Joshua Reynolds' name, "Mrs. Payne Gallwey, and Son," £4,305. Sir J. Millais follows with £4,200, for the well-known "North-West Passage." A work of W. Muller, "Tombs and Dwellings in Asia Minor," brought £3,937, and £3,675 was paid for a picture of G. Tryon, entitled "The Ferry." Two Gainsboroughs sold for £3,045 and £1,018 and the "Old London Bridge" by Turner, £2,940.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR MOREL MACKENZIE.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.

The German doctors are unanimous in repelling the attacks made upon them in Sir Morel Mackenzie's book respecting their treatment of the late Emperor Frederick.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ROME, Oct. 20.

The Emperor William started for Berlin last night. His Imperial Majesty has left the best impression behind him in Italy both on account of his cordiality to all he came in contact with and his political frankness.

THE COLLIERY STRIKES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A great meeting of Yorkshire and Derbyshire mine-owners was held yesterday with the object of discussing the strike question. The owners regretted that an advance of wages was impossible in view of the prices at present ruling in the coal market. It was agreed that the Mayor of Sheffield. in conjunction with representatives from the miners, should examine the books of the owners, and satisfy themselves as to the state of affairs.

Oct. 21.

The miners have refused to accept the mediation of the Mayor of Sheffield in their dispute with the owners, and forty thousand of them quit work in Yorkshire on Wednesday. The masters in North Wales and Lancashire have conceded an advance in the rate of wages.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

An agreement has been signed between the Copper Syndicate and Copper Companies extending contracts for ten years.

THE REBELS AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Oct. 20.

The rebels are again active, and have resumed shelling the forts.

M. FLOQUET'S REVISION BILL.

PARIN, Oct. 20.

M. Clémenceau made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day in support of M. Floquet's Revision Bill.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

OTTAVA, Oct. 20.

At a banquet given here to-day, Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, made a speech, in which he said he believed that when the Presidential election in the United States was over the Americans would be desirous of reviving the Fisheries treaty they had lately rejected, but if they still adhered to its rejection, then Canada must enforce the Treaty of 1818 (which forbids the fishing of foreign vessels within a three mile limit of the coast), agreeing, however, to arbitration to settle legal interpretation of the Treaty.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE VICEROY.

CREATION OF A MARQUISATE OF DUFFERIN AND EARLDOM OF AVA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to confer upon his Excellency the Viceroy the honor of a Marquisate and an Earldom with the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, which latter titles his Excellency has assumed by her Majesty's express command.

THE AMIR PROCEEDS TO AFGHAN TURKISTAN.

ABANDONMENT OF THE KABUL MISSION.

Telegraphic news has been received from Peshawar that the Amir finds it necessary to go to Turkistan to arrange for the Government of the Province. The proposed mission to Kabul will therefore not start.

The starting of the Kabul mission has been indefinitely postponed as the Amir himself is going at once to Afghan Turkistan.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Allahabad University will, in future, participate in the benefits of the six Government scholarships established in 1886, which have hitherto been divided between Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation. Next year the scholarships go to Allahabad and Madras.

PUNJAB MILITARY SERVICE.

The arrangements regarding military assistance to be given by the Punjab Chiefs are still under consideration, and will not be finally settled till the Viceroy has met the Chiefs at Lahore and Patiala during his approaching tour.

LORD CONNEMARA AND THE MASONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Lord Connemara will be installed Master with perfect unanimity on 23rd proximo, and on the following day will be installed District Grand Master of Madras. The ceremony will be performed in the banqueting hall at Government House, by, it is believed, H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

On Sunday last a serious collision took place between Mahomedans and Hindus at Beldanga, in the Moorshedabad district, in which the former were the aggressors. The Hindus, having heard that they would be molested on passing the mosque on their way to the river to immerse the Doorga, they asked the protection of the police, and two constables were told off for duty; but this had no effect. The Mahomedans commenced pelting stones, and on being remonstrated with came in a body armed with sticks, attacked the image, and broke it to pieces, inflicting dangerous wounds on some of the processionists. Three Mahomedans were arrested on the spot, and a police enquiry is being conducted. Exceedingly strained relations exist between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The Government of the North-West Provinces has definitely adopted the scheme of a volunter reserve.

GUARANTEED RALIWAYS.

A synopsis of the transactions of the Guaranteed Railways up to the end of 1887 is published. The actual increase of capital during the last five years has been £4,396,262. The result of working during the same period is considered satisfactory. The annual result having been converted from a loss of about 17½ lakhs in 1883 to a gain of Rs. 10,70,000 in 1887.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Babu Guru Dass Banerji, of the Calcutta High Court Bar, has been selected to fill the vacancy in that court caused by Mr. H. S. Cunningham's retirement.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent telegraphs as follows :—

Kunhar, Oct. 20.—A representative of the Akaza jirga arrived at head-quarters yesterday, and was accepted. Seven days have been given to the tribe to collect and payt he fine, and meanwhile further operations in their country are suspended The Hassanzai jirga is not in yet.

Half the force moves from here to Ledk, a position commanding the Principal Akazai and Chagarzai villages.

Camp Kaim Galli, Oct. 19.—Colonel Sunderland with the third column remains to hold this part of the country with head-quarters at Karun; the 14th Sikhs at Tilli and 24th P. I. holding the ridge. The 2nd column proceeds to Chittabut, relieving the 1st column, which, with a portion of the reserve and Khyberis will enter the Pariari Saiad country. The General and head-quarters accompany this force; also General Channer and the Brigade Staff leave to-morrow for Muna-Kidana.

THE CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A resolution in the Home Department states that in anticipation of the detailed analytical examination of agricultural tracts, directed to be set on foot in 1881, enquiry has been made into the condition of the lower classes of the population with a view to discovering what localities are on account of pressure of population and insufficiency of produce in urgent need of relief. Replies to the enquiry are of an encouraging nature, and testify to the great progress in prosperity and protection of agricultural interests, which has followed the extension of railways and canals over the greater part of India. The condition of the lower classes of the agricultural population is not one which need cause any great anxiety at present. Behar is the tract which requires chief and closest attention, but in the rest of India, with the exception of the Ratnagiri district, no precautionary measures of an exceptional character seemed immediately called for. The resolution then deals with various tracts in India to which emigration may be encouraged from the overpopulated districts, and the wants and idiosyncracies of the agricultural population which have to be considered. The Government of India does not anticipate that the climate and conditions of Upper Burma will prove prejudicial to the health of the Indian agriculturist, and attention should chiefly be directed to that country for emigration. The matter was considered at the Delhi Conference last year, and two courses seemed open in moving the population on a large scale to Burma or the Central Provinces; either to trust to capitalists working for their own profit or to organise a system of emigration under the supervision of government officers. Some preliminary proposals of a practical nature have already been submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. Large grants of land are advocated to capitalists, and it is proposed to set aside 100,000 acres for this purpose in Upper and Lower Burma.

The resolution concludes as follows :—It will be convenient, in conclusion, to summarize the measures which the Government of India has under the direction of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, already taken in connection with the subject of Inland emigration; firstly, the obligation has been placed upon the departments of land records and agriculture to ascertain in what tracts relief is needed; secondly, an enquiry has been instituted into the facts and circumstances under which thepopulation now moves from one part of India to another; thirdly, an enquiry has been made into the condition of the agricultural population in all parts of India; fourthly, the subject has been, with the permision of the local Governments, discussed; of the conference of directors, of the departments of land records and agriculture whose proceedings have been placed before them for consideration; and fifthly, the Governments of North-Western Provinces and Bengal, which contain most crowded tracts, were invited to depute officers to Central Provinces and Burma for discussion with the authorities there of the procedure which should be adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Buccleuch passed Lisbon yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Hongkong, left this afternoon for Bombay.

HONGKONG, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	48,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	250,000	"
" " Surats	59,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats Steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight...	1s 4 3-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	43 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 20.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	87·8

THE GERMAN TROUBLES IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 6.

H. H. THE SULTAN'S coast ports are now everywhere scenes of tumult and disturbance. British-Indian traders, established here for years, were always on a friendly footing with the natives, his Highness's subjects trading with them in a quiet way to mutual profit. Things were going smoothly along, and the effect was in the direction of tranquilizing the interior, where caravans of as few as ten persons not infrequently proceeded as far as Kilimanjaro without fear of attack. The advent, however, of the German East African Company on the coast as farmers of the Sultan's revenue and as agents of his Highness for the administration of Zanzibar territories changed the aspect of affairs. The German Association was pretty nearly reduced to utilising its subscribed capital, when it occurred to its directors to ask the Sultan to agree to an arrangement by which they should manage his Highness's custom-houses, &c., for a certain remuneration. They expected to learn the work of governing Africians at the expense of the Sultan, and up to the present they have signally failed. They have, however, succeeded in receiving the Sultan's revenue and stopping the thriving trade of British Indian traders, whose lives and property are placed in imminent peril. On the 18th of August, 1888, the German Association entered upon its duties and established custom offices in Zanzibar and at the chief stations on the coast. Everywhere the agents of the company began by childishly boasting that they were the rulers of Africa, and that the Sultan was nobody. They insulted the Sultan's *Walis* or Governers, who were everywhere greatly respected, and thought nothing of insulting the Arab flag which is held in high veneration by all the native tribes in the parts since the time of Syed Khalfa's father, the late Syed Saeed.

The Germans everywhere tried to hoist their own flag in place of the Sultan's, and subsequently hoisted the German and Arab flags side by side. They further removed the *Walis* and *Cazis*, replacing them by German officials who did not know the language of the natives, and were totally ignorant of their ways of life. The disappearance of Arab officials and the fact of strange Germans administering justice in a strange way spread consternation amongst a people who are unused to any but their own customs and who know no law except the one administered to them by Mussulman *Cazis*. The Germans further published several "ordinances" and proclamations, and acted as if they meant to civilize the natives and teach them civilized way of doing business all at once. They had no consideration for the feelings of the people over whom they had come to rule, and it never once occurred to them that it were best to feel their way or conciliate them in any way. They simply despised them and felt sure they could do just as they pleased with them. The chief of the association was warned that the course that was being pursued was breeding disaffection, and would result in no good. But to no purpose. Things came to a head in Pangany, where it appears that on the Sultan's *Wali* refusing to deliver up the Sultan's flag without express orders from his Highness, the Germans tried to arrest him. The *Wali* escaped, and a party from a German war-vessel in the harbour then landed to capture him. They broke into the *Wali's* house and zenana, and also into many other private Arab houses. They even entered a mosque, where they believed the *Wali* had hid himself. All sorts of excesses are reported to have been committed. The natives thereupon assembled and armed themselves; some of the tribes from the interior also arrived, and there was fighting. The Germans were compelled to take to their man-of-war, and a few of the custom officials who remained had to shut themselves up in their houses. Pangany was thus in a state of siege. About the same time a disturbance occurred at Thanga, where a party from the German gunboat Moewe was fired upon, and two of the Germans were injured. The town was thereupon forthwith bombarded, and a number of natives killed. In order to quell the disturbance and to restore order and confidence the Sultan despatched General Matthews (in command of his troops) with 150 soldiers to Pangany. The General succeeded in pacifying the natives somewhat and in releasing the German officials who were shut up there. He was accompanied to Zanzibar by a deputation of five of the Pangany chiefs who came over to confer with the Sultan. Matters at Pangany, however, had gone from bad to worse, and on the General's return he was not well received, but told to leave immediately. The safety of the missionaries at Majila (seventeen in number) has therefore become now a matter of great anxiety, and the lives of all the white men in the interior have been placed in jeopardy by this aggressive action of the Germans on the coast.

News has also been received that the goods of the German explorer, Dr. Hans Meyer, on his way to the Kilimanjaro were looted by the men of the Chief Samboja, whose emissaries are seeking to capture the traveller himself. The Consul-General, Col. Ewan Smith, C. S. I., persuaded the Sultan to send Shaikh Khamis, late *Wali* of Kilwa, with an Arab escort to bring away the missionaries; but Khamis did not meet with better success than General Mathews, and had to return to Zanzibar. The British subjects at Pangany and Thanga are detained there by the natives, who have allowed only their women and children to leave. The natives think, and with reason, that while British subjects with their valuable property are with them the Germans will hesitate to bombard their towns or adopt other punitive measures. Up to the present this state of affairs continues at Pangany and Thanga.

About the 20th of September a great disturbance is reported to have taken place at Kilwa, the immediate cause of which was the removal by the Germans of the Sultan's flag-staff. The natives rose in a body, it appears, and went to the custom-house where the Chief German official was shot, and his assistant, seeing that the same fate was in store for him at the hand of savages, preferred to shoot himself. Along with them were also killed their Swabihi servants. The news arrived in Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 25th September. On the previous day had arrived from Bayamoyo also news of fighting and serious loss of life. The German Admiral at Bayamoyo, it appears, had gone ashore to the river shooting when, some misunderstanding occurring, a large body of natives collected; to disperse whom a party of about 300 men was landed from the man-of-war, and in the fighting that took place over a hundred men were killed including several Arab townspeople and two Indians (Sindhees, man and wife) who did not take any part in disturbance, and who, in fact, were staying inside their house with closed doors.

The Swabihis or "Mirimai" have all left the town, and collected in a large force near the "Mtoni." All the British subjects, over one thousand in number, have arrived in Zanzibar leaving their valuables behind them, not knowing what may happen, and we are every day expecting the Germans to bombard the place, and thus ruin hundreds of British subjects for no fault of theirs. We expect also every hour to hear that Kilwa has been bombarded. I must say, that as soon as the news of the occurrences at Kilwa reached Zanzibar the Consul-General took every means in his power to send assistance to British subjects there. At his request H. H. the Sultan sent his steamer, the Swordsman, well-known in Bombay, with one of his chiefs, an Arab Sheikh of great influence, Syyid Hamed bin Suliman, to bring away all British subjects. It is, however, a question whether the Swabihis will listen to advice and allow them to leave, as they have hitherto done, as was the case at Pangan and Thanga, refused permission to British subjects either to ship their goods or leave themselves. It is impossible to estimate what will happen. Every thing depends upon the orders received from Berlin. This outbreak of hostility towards the Germans, provoked as it was by the indiscreet and hasty proceedings of the inexperienced employees of the German company will, it is feared, place difficulties in the way of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which is also about to commence operations at Mombasa. As, however, the Germans have preceded the British Company, the latter will know what to avoid. They will proceed on quite different lines and disturb as little as possible in the beginning of the existing state of things. Thus they may work amicably with all classes, and especially with the Sultan. The English Association, acting under the guidance and advice of men of mature experience, will know how to transform by degrees existing institutions to suit circumstances, while the Germans, judging from past experiences, are sure to fail.

It is generally believed here that the German Government will not back up the German Company, who have to thank themselves for the position they have placed themselves in. It would be a serious responsibility for any Government to assume, as nothing short of garrisoning all the important coast ports would, under existing circumstances, do any good, and an armed occupation would certainly divert the trade towards Portuguese territory. It is hoped that everything will go right at Moribuzza, and a considerable part of the trade of the interior will be transferred to that district. Supposing, however, that the Germans were to leave the whole of the coast again to the Sultan to administer, it would still be a very difficult task for his Highness to assert his authority, considering how his power and prestige have suffered considerably by the recent proceedings, his subjects on the coast attributing the troubles to his weakness in submitting to be a tool in the hands of the Germans, and conceding to them everything they demanded.

The difficulty with Italy here has not yet been solved. The English and German Governments have insisted that force should not be resorted to, but beyond that nothing has been settled. The Italian envoy, Captain Cecci, after staying here for several weeks suddenly left, both the Italian men-of-war which were in the harbour sailing at the same time. Their destination is not known.

P.S.—His Highness's s. s. the Swordsman has returned to-day after visiting Kilwa, Lindi, Khwala, and other ports. No British subjects were allowed to leave, and the two or three who have arrived succeeded in escaping from the natives with great difficulty. From Khwala and Lindi, however, many Indians have come down, bringing with them a lot of coast produce together with their goods and valuables.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

SIMLA is now emptying fast, and by the end of this week the last flicker of the season, to quote a native writer, will have been blown to extinction. The two stars of the second magnitude which lead society have already departed from us, and as many tongas as the Post Office is able to provide are going down to the plains daily, each with its complement of passengers. Our last dance, our last concert, our last gymkhana is over, and our last theatricals are promised for Monday, but threaten to fall through for want of support. Our weather is all that is left to us, and that is suggestive of paradise. Meanwhile, preparations are being made for the usual winter amusements, and, I believe, a committee has already met to arrange for the use of the Town Hall ball-room as a rink as was done last year. An ill-natured discussion arose last winter as to who might be admitted to the rink and who excluded, and some rubbish was talked about public rights. As a matter of fact, those who lease the room have a right to admit whom they like, and if any others wish to lease it they can arrange to do so with the Municipality for two or three evenings in the week, but as soon as the question of leasing is raised the malcontents retire from the scene.

Among those of us who remain the Agror expedition continues to be the subject of supreme interest, although the excitement aroused at the outset when news was received of Captain Seley's death has subsided. It becomes somewhat monotonous to hear from day to day that there has been a reconnaissance, and that a village has been burned. The fact is that the expedition has found the country far more difficult than was anticipated, and the River Column appears to be the only one that can make much headway. The cold, the forests, the precipices, and above all the absence of water, make it almost impossible for such large bodies of men to advance, and although Thakot, the destination of the expedition, is less than sixteen miles from where the columns now are, the troops cannot possibly get there and back by the end of the present month as was at first expected, and unless the tribes submit and pay their fines the expedition will have to be prolonged for at least a week or two. A smaller force might have got on more rapidly, but the attitude of the tribes shows that a small force would have met with most determined opposition, whereas now the enemy appear to have discovered that resistance is futile, and the worst of the fighting may be considered over. The cold is said to be intense on the mountains, snow having fallen during the nights, and as the troops are without tents their powers of endurance are being rather severely tested. The idea of a Chittagong expedition has been absolutely vetoed for the present year. The Agror outrages were thought to demand more immediate punishment than Lieutenant Stewart's murder, and the Government did not think it prudent to take both matters in hand at once. Mr. Stewart's murderers, however, have not been forgotten, and a plan, I believe, has been fully matured for sending a small expedition from this side at some more convenient season to co-operate with another from Burma, to bring the tribes between Burma and the Assam frontier under effectual control. The fate of the Kabul mission still hangs in the balance. Although Ishak has fled the country remains disturbed, but the mission may start even as late as the 1st of November, and if Ghulam Hyder Orakzai, the Napoleon of Afghanistan can restore order before them, all may be well. The Government of India must feel what is called a little "small," at the mission receiving this check immediately after its intended departure had been officially given out, at the same time there is reason for thankfulness that Ishak did not wait till the mission was actually on its way before stirring up the country.

I hear that the new Viceregal Lodge may not be called a "palace," it is only a "bungalow." At the same time it lends itself remarkably well to such a pageant as the investiture on Saturday night. There is something worthy of the ruler of a great Empire, in the splendidly decorated halls and the blaze of the electric lights. But my prosaic mind fails to see how a ceremony, such as that on Saturday last, can enhance the honour already conferred, when it has been announced in the *Gazette of India* that so-and-so has been elevated to one of the most eminent orders, and a slow procession, when ill-matched couples have to balance themselves on one leg, while continually looking back to see that they do not march faster than those behind becomes decidedly ridiculous. Barbarous races meet the difficulty of properly celebrating such occasions, by the beating of drums and plenty of noise; we do it with the aid of champagne, and the refreshments on Saturday were wisely thought of. There was one of the gentlemen invested, whose name attracted some attention; it was Mahamahopadhyaya. Few of us are privileged to be thus addressed by our friends.

The Simla season usually ends off with a few marriages, and this year we have had two, one which was quietly celebrated in the morning, and the other that of the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie's daughter to Mr. Fenton, of the Civil Service, which took place in the afternoon, and for which a host of invitations were issued. The Bishop of Lahore presided at the service, which was choral, and the sisters of the bride were prettily dressed as bridesmaids. Two other engagements have been public property for some time.

It has been rumoured lately that a gentleman is coming up to Simla next season to represent several English papers, and write appetising letters on Simla society. Surely, this can be no other than Mr. Caine, M. P., who represents England at the next Congress, but if Simla society is to be included in his investigations then the half has not been told us.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"An action which has not hitherto been recorded, and of which details are not even yet to hand, took place on the 6th, when the 1st Column, whose proceedings have attracted less notice apparently than they deserved, distinguished themselves. About fifty or sixty of the enemy were killed on the spot, and the action appears to have been at excitingly close quarters, revolvers beeing freely used : while the bandmaster of the 5th Fusiliers obtained mention for distinguished gallantry."

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES bad the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT BHOSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, Oct. 19.

A FEW evenings ago a most successful amateur dramatic performance was held in the Railway Institute here. The pieces selected by the promoters being the two well-known farces entitled "Captain Smith" and "Rum'uns from Rome." The characters throughout were ably sustained by the following ladies and gentlemen :—

CAPTAIN SMITH.

Sir Charles Chatterton	A Young Swell	Mr. Tisdall.
Captain Smith	An Officer in the Army	Mr. Sarjant
Fido	A Footman	Mr. Moriarty
Mrs Clapperclaw	In charge of an Academy	Mrs. Kiddle.
Miss Stella Smith	Mrs. Clapperclaw's Governess	Miss Duffy.
Dolly	A Housemaid	Miss Abott.
Arabella	A Scholar	Miss A Duffy

RUM'UNS FROM ROME.

Chorkey Chump	An Art Collector	Mr. Archer.
Julius	Otherwise Hercules	Mr. Moriarty.
Captain Smith	An Officer in the Army	Mr. Sarjant.
Mr. Chips	From Rome	Mr. Bearcroft.
Joe	Otherwise Ajax	Mr. Knowles.
Arabella Chump	Chorkey's Daughter	Miss Abbott.

This programme proved so attractive that fully half-an-hour before the performance was advertised to commence every available seat was occupied, and late comers had to pay the penalty by standing at the doors. The ladies, as is invariably the case, carried off the palm. The acting of Mrs. Kiddle and Miss Abbott was so especially good that the success of the first piece was at once assured. Mrs. Kiddle's impersonation of Mrs. Clapperclaw, simply left nothing to be desired, whilst Miss. Abbott, as Dolly, secured the hearty appreciation of the house by her sprightly and winsome rendering of her part, in which she was well supported by Fido, an actor of considerable local celebrity. Great credit is due to Miss Duffy who undertook the somewhat trying *role* of Stella at a very short notice. The characters of Captain Smith and Sir Charles Chatterton were ably sustained by Messrs. Sarjant and Tisdall.

During the interval between the pieces a lecture on "Temperance" by Professor Moriarty, and songs by Messrs. Murray, Cowell, and Knowles were highly appreciated by the audience, whose risible faculties were afterwards brought fully into requisition by the concluding farce "Rum'uns frome Rome." In this piece Miss Abbott made a very pretty Arabella, and notwithstanding the manner in which she was zealously looked after by her father Chorkey Chump (Mr. Archer), assisted by a pair of spectacles of great magnitude and power, she succeeded in meeting Captain Smith's advances in a very taking manner with which the house was highly pleased. The rival statues of Harry Clees and Ajax, defying someone else's mother-in-law, were most ably personated by Messrs. Moriarty and Knowles, whose by-play fairly brought down the house. The respective proprietors of the statues (both in love with Arabella) acted their parts in a very finished manner. The balance of the proceeds amounting to Rs. 141, the largest sum ever taken at any entertainment in Bhosawul, was placed at the disposal of the committee of the Institute. Great credit and much of the success is due to Mr Bearcroft, stage manger; Mr. Sarjant, president of the Institute; and Mr. Tisdall, Resident Engineer; and to the ladies who assisted in preparing the stage, which presented from the body of the room a most artistic and pleasing appearance.

After the performance a very enjoyable dance was held in the new pavilion in the Public Gardens, and was kept up with great vigour well into the small hours. Now that a revival of dramatic performances has taken place, it is to be hoped that more local talent may be unearthed, and that ere long we may again have an opportunity of criticising the "Khandeish Canaries."

THE DADUR MURDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no doubt you will insert the following few lines in your columns for the sake of public security and humanity. It is no exaggeration to say that the diabolical triple murders perpetrated at Dadur of the three innocent members of the respectable Mehta family, are of a nature beyond the record of the history of this city. The sad incident strikes forcibly the heart of every one with thrilling grief, which becomes all the more serious by the fact that the atrocious murders are committed in broad daylight in a city like Bombay watched over by the most active police force. Brutality can extend no further than done by the cowardly murderers in this instance. Accursed be their very names. However, so long as these devils in human shape are at large, public safety is much in danger, and consequently they should be traced by the intelligent police at any cost. The innocent dead crying for vengeance and the crimes done being the most heinous of their kind in the oldest inhabitants of the *Urbs Prima in Indis*, the police must be up and doing with all might and main to detect the cruel manslaughterers. The criminals once detected, the exertions of the police force will be amply rewarded by the Parsee community, known as they are for their benevolence. In the most densely-populated quarters of this city like the Fort, Grant Road, Byculla, &c., the police force is the strongest. At Dadur, Mahim, Sewree, Matunga, &c., their number is more limited than required. In the former localities, where such heinous crimes as under notice dare not be committed, the strong force of police is not needed. Will the police authorities see to this? Holding the intelligence of the Bombay Police in esteem, what I want to impress is that the force is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the city. I specify here one instance to my knowledge of a theft committed at Mahim, which has not been traced till this day. It took place in a retired corner some few months back, when the house of a Parsee, named Mr. Pallonjee Shapoorjee, was broken into when the family was absent from home, and property worth some Rs. 2,000 was carried off. The place being in a quarter where Bhandaris mostly abound, it is not without reason that one conjectures a gang of these people were guilty. I quote this instance, wherein no life was sacrificed, to ask is it not possible the criminals successful therein taking broader measures had something to do with the triple murder?

Oct. 20. H. H. M. W.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the parade state, held on the 20th October :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	...	1	2	...	4	...	17	24
B "	1	1	1	...	2	...	31	36
C "	...	1	...	...	5	...	23	29
D "	...	...	1	1	4	...	22	28
E "	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	12
F "	...	1	1	...	4	...	22	28
I K M N } Cadets	...	...	1	...	10	...	73	84
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
Army Staff	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	7
Total	1	5	6	3	32	...	226	273

The following officers were on parade :—Major Brown, Officiating Commandant, Captains Hodgkinson, Adjutant; Baird, Place, Freeborn, and Willis; Lieuts. Jeffries, Devlin, Savage, Brewry, Prior de Soane, and F. W. English.

AN exciting scene was witnessed recently at New Brighton Palace, Cheshire, where in addition to other attractions, Mr. Cross's menagerie is on view, and where Madame Selzero goes through a performance in the lions' den. In connection with this den is a small empty cage by which the lions' "den" is approached by Madame Selzero. This cage was not in its place on Saturday, and the "Lion Queen" necessarily had to enter by the main door of the "den." No sooner was it opened than out dashed a lion, to the dismay of the audience, who were scattered in all directions. The lion in the meantime rushed into a corner, apparently as much astonished at his freedom from bolts and bars as the audience were at his intrusion in their midst. Meanwhile the keepers secured an empty cage, and, without loss of time, drove the king of the forest from his corner, where he had quietly remained until he was again placed in captivity.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Since the murders of the three unfortunate victims at Dadur all branches of the police were on the alert, and were assisted by the detective police. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the detective department; Inspectors Cobb, Dillon, Grennan, Briscoe, Wilson, Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, head of the Reserve Police, and Inspectors Morar Rao, and Framjee Bhiccajee of the Detective Branch and Roshen Ali, the Subadar of the detectives, were incessantly working night and day in the hope of obtaining a clue to the person or persons who committed the deed. At first the relatives and persons acquainted with Crishna Luximon, the only domestic servant who was employed by the family, and who had absconded since the murders were committed, were got together, and enquiries were instituted for the missing servant. It appeared that Crishna Luximon *alias* Rama, by which name he was known to the family, was going under an assumed name, his real name being Narayen Nanoo. He had five brothers, four of whom are living in Bombay, of whom two are mill-laboureres, one in service at Mount Road, Mazagon, and another, who is the eldest, is in his native village Cuswan Tullawdee, in the Savuntwadi State, and Narayen Nanoo *alias* Crishna Luximon had been shunned by his relatives for some time back owing to some misconduct, and was also suspected to have committed theft of a valuable gold watch and brooch while in the service of a member of the Sassoon family at Byculla. Considering the time that had elapsed after the murders had been committed, it was supposed that Crishna and his accomplices had absconded from Bombay. However, a strict watch was kept. Policemen in plain clothes were on the lookout at the residence of his brothers who resided, two at Chinchpoogly, one at the Byculla Flats, and the other at Mazagon. The man when he engaged himself on the 3rd instant as a servant to the Mehta family, stated that he had been formerly in the service of the Wadia family at Mazagon, and that he lived at Tarwady. The police went in search of him; but could get no information regarding him. It was also ascertained that he belonged to Alibaug The police found a man named Rama, who was in the service of the Wadia family, and residing at Tarwady, but he was not their man. On Friday night the Police thought that the absconding servant must have known Rama, otherwise he would not have assumed his name and address. With this clue only Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali and Mr Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, proceeded with their enquiries and eventually it was found that the real Rama had sometime ago mentioned his master's name and residence to the brother of Narayen Nanoo, *alias* Crishna *alias* Rama in his presence, and that his description tallied with that of the runaway servant. Up to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon no trace of Narayen Nanoo could be found, when information was received by the police that he had gone to the house of his brother, Durmajee Nanoo, in the service of Dr. DeRozario, at Mazagon. He was promptly followed, and apprehended in an outbuilding attached to that gentleman's bungalow. He stoutly denied having ever been in the service of a Parsee family at Dadur. His clothes were found to bear clear marks of blood upon them, although an attempt appeared to have been made to wash them away. He was taken in custody to the bungalow of the Mehta family at Lower Mahim, and was there identified by the surviving members of the family and the neighbours, as the man. When the members of the family and their friends saw the man their excitement became intense, and they would undoubtedly have wreaked their vengeance upon him had it not been for the intervention of the police. He was thence removed to the Byculla Police Office, where, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he made a statement, before Mr. Gell and Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, in consequence of which these officers, accompanied by Inspectors Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, Cobb, Dillon, Briscoe, and others went with him to the house of a goldsmith, named Narayen Wittoba, in Dakjee Sett's Wady, near Tank Bunder, where they recovered from the goldsmith one coral bead rosary, one cornelian bead rosary, one brass brooch, a pair of gold earrings set with diamonds, and a silver Masonic medal with the name of the deceased Ruttonbai's husband, Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, engraved on it.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Gell, the Khan Bahadoor, Mr. Smith, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Grennan, and other police officers, went to the house of the Parsee family at Lower Mahim, where the recovered property was identified as a part of that stolen from the house. Narayen then took the police officers and some members of the Parsee family, and explained the manner and order in which Ruttonbai, her daughter, and grandson were murdered. He showed the different boxes and cupboards in the house which he had forced open. First, he stated that there was an accomplice with him; but latterly he has withdrawn this statement, and alleged that the whole thing was done by him alone between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock on Friday, when only the three murdered persons were in the house. As the offender has not yet accounted for the remainder of the stolen property, the police have reason to believe that he must have had an accomplice or accomplices.

When arrested it is stated that the dress which he was wearing was the same that he had on while he was in service. In general appearance he was the same that he was before, except that he had made some alterations in the hair of his head by shaving some of it off. There was also a little pallor on his face, and his eyes appeared sunk, but he stood the ordeal of interrogation before the relatives of the persons he had murdered with an unabashed front. He preserved all along a remarkably cool and collected demeanour, and throughout the examination he did his best to say as little as possible that might commit himself. He was again taken to Dadur yesterday morning, when a confession, halting and incomplete as it evidently was, was got out of him. He admitted having been in the employ of the family; and he admitted having committed the three murders. But he, and he alone, was the man who had done the terrible deed, why he could not tell. No feeling of animosity or vengeance had prompted him to the deed—he had been kindly treated. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. He was cleaning some utensils when something came, all of a sudden, into his mind. He rose from his work, took up the, iron pestle, and with that he felled down the old lady, Bai Ratanbai, who was in the cookroom, engaged in cooking food. He believed that that one blow he had struck her on the head had killed her outright, but in order to make sure of his work, he dealt her several blows more. The little boy Aspandiar, who had a toy pistol in his hand and was playing with a rocking-horse, ran up to the scene, and with a look of fear and bewilderment, asked Krishna what have you done to my grandma? The fiend thereupon, turned upon the poor child, and despatched him two with a few blows of the same pestle. He then went into the room, where the young lady, Banoobai, who was suffering from a headache, was asleep. She too was taken unawares and stunned by the very first blow that was dealt to her. He denies that she had offered any resistance. In fact, she could not for the poor lady was murdered in her bed before she had time to realize who her murderer was. Banoobai was a courageous and well-built lady, and her relatives are sure that if she could have met her antagonist face to face she would most certainly got the better of the thin, slightly built, man who was opposed to her. They had all died, without raising any cry for help, almost without a groan. He had done the deed alone and single-handed; he had taken three innocent lives in the short space of half an hour. He then went upstairs, and with a pickaxe, burst upon chests and cupboards. From a chest, which he had been suspected a few days before of trying to tamper with, he took out a sandal-wood box and broke it open. It contained a bundle of rubies, but he did not know that they were valuables. He put them, he said, for what they were worth in his pocket, as well as a bangle or two of coral. He had, it was true, ransacked all the drawers and boxes, and had flung the clothes all over the room. But he had taken away none of them, nor had he made away with any jewellery, or silver vessels either. He filled his pocket with the glass beads and the coral bangle, and he left the house about half-past one. He walked leisurely, as far as Tarwady, and feeling his pocket inconveniently heavy, he flung away some of the rubies, and being curious to know the nature of the rest, he broke some of them into pieces with a stone.

Such are the harrowing details of a crime, which is universally acknowledged by the oldest inhabitants as well as the most experienced policeman, as quite unparalleled in the annals of crime in this city in its brutal and unspeakable atrocity. The confession may be true, so far as its goes, but one may be sure that it is not the whole truth. It is believed to be certain that he had several accomplices, whose name he does not choose to reveal. It appears from his story that he tries to make out that he committed the butchery from some inplicable and irresistible impulse, and that he was not a responsible agent; while he was engaged in it. On that supposition, one can understand his feigned ignorance of the real value of the rubies and other precious stones he carried away with him, and his denial that he had carried away either by himself, or with the aid of accomplices, all the other articles and jewelleries of value that have disappeared. According to him, the motive was not robbery, the motive was not revenge, and therefore, the conclusion which he would have us to draw is that he did not know what he was doing! The story is ingeniously contrived to screen himself, if at all he possibley could, from the consequeuces of his act, as well as to protect his companions in crime. But it is incredible on the face of it, and the police are almost sure that the arrest of all those who have taken part in the slaughters is only a question of time. It may be taken for granted that those who either committed the murders or abetted the crime, were also the persons who had carried off the clothes and silver vessels and jewelleries. It is supposed that they must have passed off as washermen, while taking away the bundles of clothes, so as not to attract notice. A goldsmith has since been discovered by the police, who says that Krishna had pledged some of the jewellery with him, and the other property will also, it is fully expected, be found out in course of time. The man has passed himself off under various names, one of which, and that is supposed to be the real name, was Narayen Nanoo.

It is believed, though we cannot say what are the grounds for that belief, that the man supplies the missing link in a certain murder case, which had to be abandoned for want of a clue, now that the principal offender has been arrested, we may rely upon the police unravelling the whole mystery in no long time. The police have shown commendable zeal and diligence, throughout the unremitting inquiries they have been making. But they had not succeeded in making any arrest till Saturday evening, when Krishna was taken up, that could be magnified into a capture of any importance.

The statement made in some of the newspaper, that five other persons had been arrestedis insorrect. Further enbuiries enqnirles are in progress.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Last night, at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of the Arya Mandel Press, a two storeyed building, situated at Bhangwady, off the Kalbadavie Road. The fire spread rapidly, and gutted the whole building. On an alarm being raised, the steam fire engines from Pydownee, Fort, and Byculla were promptly on the scene, but the whole place was in one mass of flames before the engines arrived. Every precaution was taken to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings, which were attended with success. There was a good supply of water from the Vehar main. The fire was got under about 11-30. Thow Ving, a China merchant, occupied the ground floor of the building as a godown, which contained crackers, tea, silk goods, and other articles. A portion of the upper storoy was used as a type foundry owned by Keekabhoy Hurry Wahub, and the other was occupied by the Arya Mandel Printing Press. The building belonged to one Jamnadass Jugmohunlal. The whole of the building was completely burnt down with all its contents. The fire extended partially to the premises used by the photographer, Shapoorjee Hormusjee, but was checked promptly, and great deal of his property was damaged while being removed from the premises. The origin of the fire is attributed to sponteneous combustion, and the amount of damage is not known.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 22.—Kurrachee Ice Company.
Crawford Commission, Poona.
„ 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
„ 15.—High Court re-opens.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Volunteer Rifle march out.
„ 20.—Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.
„ 23.—Kurrachee Ice Company.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
„ 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

Writing from Venice on 21st September, a correspondent says:—On the 20th September 1870 Rome was taken possession of by the Italian troops. Yesterday, the 18th anniversary of the event, was held as great *festa* throughout the kingdom. To-day the Italian papers have articles on the auspicious event and its happy bearing on the destinies of Italy. One of these contrasts the Rome of 1870 under Papal domination, with the Rome of 1888 under King Humbert. The statistics bring out strikingly the progress which the Eternal City has made since it got a free constitution. In 1870 it had 226,000 inhabitants; now it has upwards of 450,000. It has doubled its population since its liberation. In 1870 the annual death-rate was 27 in the thousand, now it is 19; in 1870 there were 41 elementary schools with 6,300 scholars, now there are 150 such schools with 22,000 schoolars; in 1870, half-a million francs were spent on education, now the sum is two millions. Then the lighting of the city, its drainage, its pavements, and roads, its protection; indeed, all things in connection with its public interests were in a state of utter neglect; now in these things it will compare favourably with most cities in Europe.

Valuable iscovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdom Road, London.

NATIVE PRESS.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS IN BENGAL.

The *Kannada Suvarte* says:—We are glad to know that our Bengali friends have readily taken the hint of the *Bombay Gazette* with regard to the question of Provincial Congresses. They have decided finally to meet together in the rooms of the East India Association to discuss questions of purely provincial importance. Bengal will, therefore, see a provincial committee sitting on the 25th, 26th and the 27th instant and commenting perhaps upon the Assam Cooli Question or the Police Circular. The political activity of Bengal during the last month has been very creditable. In one of our former issues we have said that Mr. G. Subramania Ayer had by means of his powerful eloquence moved the hearts of the Madrasees and gained general sympathy for the Congress. Wherever he went his efforts to organize Congress committees were crowned with success. But our Bombay Presidency has all along been living a comparatively dull life so far as the Congress is considered.

MR. CAINE AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—It is encouraging to find Mr. Caine so sympathetic, so ready, and so willing to promote the cause of temperance in India. His influence with the temperance organizations in India is well-known. A gentleman of his earnestness and enthusiasm, who has rendered no inconsiderable service to the cause in his native country, is not unlikely to succeed in his efforts in the same direction in India where, it must now be frankly acknowledged, the liquor laws have, during the last few years, more or less directly increased the habit of drinking among an abstemious population. Not that Mr. Caine and his friends are sanguine that they will be able at once to level to the ground the huge citadel which the Imperial excisemen have every where raised to advance their own and their Government's interests. Still the work which he intends to do will tell in the long run.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says it is clear from the proceedings before the Magistrate, as well as the Sessions Judge, that however, strenuously the defence may deny the charges against Hanmantrao, they have been fully proved against them, and the public opinion has endorsed the legal verdict. It is very likely that further light may be thrown upon Hanmantrao's relations with Mr. Crawford, by the proceedings of the Comisssion, and then we should not be surprised if the public will have occasion to think still more meanly of Hanmantrao.

MAJOR SELBY AND THE REPORTERS.

The *Yezdan Parast* says that Major Selby's indignation has somehow been aroused against reporters, and he vented his ire against them, the other day, at the meeting of the Standing Committee, by charging them with publishing a document which they had been asked ot to publish. So far from endorsing the charge, all the other members of the Standing Committee agreed in complimenting the reporters on this scrupulous honesty with which they have lways kept their word. Perhaps, the strong antipathy of the Major to the representatives of the press is due to his impression that the reports of his speeches do not give every word he says. It is not fair that any individual should work himself into a passion against them, and make unfounded charges against them. We might have expected better sense from a man like Major Selby. But the exhibition which he has made of himself in this matter is truly regrettable.

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—Instead of following the suggestion we have already made that the Parsees should take steps to expose the hollowness of the Salvationists by means of religious discourses, some Parsees, we are sorry to see, are exhibiting their feelings against the Army in a regrettable form. The Parsees must take effectual steps to counteract the influence of the Salvationists; for they might find themselves some day in an awkward position in consequence of some exhibition of bigotry and intolerance by ignorant members of the community. We do no, of course, approve of any attempt to create a disturbance in a place of public worship, but we believe Mr. Crawley-Boevey was wrong in drawing a comparison between the religious worship of the Salvationists and that of other creeds. While the avowed aim of the Salvationists is conversion, that of the others is nothing more than worship for the benefit of themselves. Again, the Salvationists add to their proceedings an element of disturbance by establishing themselves in the quarters of believers in other religions and preaching their aggressive doctrines there. It is for the Government to see whether it would be in the interests of the public peace to allow them to carry on their warfare in the way they are doing. Their very mode of working tends to engender excitement, and it is the duty of the authorities to remove the causes of that excitement.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—It is the part of a wise man to profit by the example of our enemy, and the Parsees would not be wrong in undertaking such rational measures as may render them proof against the assaults of "the Blood and Fire" crusaders. We, however, regret the excitement which has been created in certain sections of the community, ever since this strange band of militant Christians have taken to preaching and singing in a house in Cowasji Patel Street, and we are truly sorry that there have occurred individual instances of bigotry and intolerance. The community, as a whole, are of course, not at all responsible for these regrettable incidents, and they have no sympathy whatever with the two misguided Parsees who have been sentenced by Mr. Crawley-Boevey to short terms of imprisonment for creating a disturbance in a place of public worship. We do not think it is possible in these days of general enlightenment of the community that they should combine in any number in creating religious riots like those which have been occasionally breaking out between fanatics among the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. But it is scarcely to the credit of our community, though, we admit, it cannot be helped, that even solitary exhibitions of intolerance and fanaticism should be made by individuals belonging to their lower classes.

HONOURS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The members of the Municipal Standing Committee at their last meeting passed a very pleasant half-hour over the proposal of Major Selby to invest the president of the Corporation with a chain and badge of distinction. When the question came before the Standing Committee, Dr. Cowasji and others very properly raised their voice of protest against the proposal, and after indulging in some pleasantries, the meeting decided to ask the solicitors to the Municipality whether the law permitted the Committee to make any expenditure on the chain and badge. Whatever be the opinion of the solicitors on the legal point, the public opinion has expressed itself decidedly against such nonsense. We are really sorry for this erratic proposal of Major Selby. When we look to the simple dignity and weight of the office of president, Major Selby's desire to obtain for him titles and honours strikes as particularly absurd.

A PHILANTHROPIC OFFER.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—It was announced, some time ago, that Rukhmabai had been offered a chance, by kind friends in England, of studying medicine and thus turning her education and intelligence to practical account for the benefit of her own sex in India. They offered her a home during her stay in England, and promised a certain sum of money to defray a portion of the expenses, and we sincerely trust that Rukhmabai will not fail to avail herself of the offer, especially as the amount, which was originally promised has since been enhanced to Rs. 425, and there is every promise of a still further augmentation of the funds if Rukhmabai's stay is prolonged. If the Hindoo lady were willing to take this opportunity to make herself useful our men of means would be cutting a very sorry figure by the side of the British philanthropists if they were to withold from her what further aid in money she might require. The English friends have expressly stipulated that Rukhmabai would be free to follow her own religion in England, and that no effort whatever would be made to shake her belief in the faith of her fathers. So there is no human possibility of Rukhmabai going over to Christianity as her distinguished sister Ramabai has done.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·875
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·611
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	94·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE. NW. NNW, N. ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	207

* From midnight to midnight.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN CANADA.

A Canadian correspondent, writing from Ottawa on the 6th September, sends the following to the *Pioneer*:—

The Viceroys of Canada are but fleeting shadows and evanescent *eidolons*, haunting its history, but scarcely contributing a line to its pages. Half a column of a biographical dictionary would suffice to exhibit the sum of our united achievements, so imperceptibly do we come and go, play our small part, and fade from off the scene." So Lord Dufferin spoke in his last public address before leaving Canada, and in a sense his words are true. The Governor-General is the one the man in Canada who is debarred from taking an active interest in public affairs. Amid a hundred conflicting political beliefs, he occupies the position of Tennyson's hero, "holding no form of creed but contemplating all," and it is a matter of perfect indifference to the country at large what his personal politics may be. And yet in another and more subtle sense England's representative in Canada wields an immense influence over the destinies of the country. Jhon Bull, in his official capacity, has been much in the habit of echoing Sir Peter Teazl's opinion, "d——your sentiment," and insisting that all actions should be regulated on the strictest principles of practical utility. And yet the time is fast approaching in Canada when a sentiment—and a sentment only—can have power to keep the Dominion firm in its allegiance to the motherland. Just South of us is a great country given over, as Matthew Arnold declared in his last published utterance, to the guidance and rule of the average man. Architecture is designed, laws are framed, custom formed, art and literature united by the wishes and desires of the average man. And the average man in the United States has naturally an important influence over his *Confrere* in Canada. He preaches the doctrine of annexation, claims that commercial reciprocity between the two countries under one Government, would inaugurate a millennium period of prosperity for Canada, and is sceptical of all practical advantage to be derived from our connection with Great Britain. These ideas have not gained much currency as yet: Canadians, as a people, are intensely loyal, but the feeling is in the air, and the Governor-General personally can do more than any other individual had to counteract it. He has watched with the impartiality of an on-looker, the strides which the country Voltaire contemptuously described as consisting of so many thousand acres of frozen snow has made in material prosperity; and he can inculcate the lesson a thousand times that a nation does not live by bread alone any more than an individual, and that for Canada no loftier destiny could be wished than the task of carrying out in this new land the system of government inherited from the mother-country: one with England in the history and traditions of the past a sharer with her in the future annals of a confederated Empire.

This office Lord Dufferin filled to admiration when he was with us. During the six years he spent in Canada, while in every one of his speeches he aimed at wit—probably agreeing with Lamb that it was a better thing to aim at than dulness—he never spoke without binding the tie closer that unites Canada to England. He was the first Governor-General who ever took his term of office in Canada otherwise than very, very sadly. He found compensations in his distance from the metaphorical lemon that his predecessors had missed, and the highest praise we can bestow on Lord Lansdowne is to say his administration has been an equal success. Politically powerless, Lord Lansdowne struck the personal note between himself and the people, which changed him from a mere ceremony into a most powerful factor in the history of the country. He has few of the qualities of the typical Irish peer. Lord Dufferin's approval of all things Canadian was, if anything, sometimes "too rich," as the young woman remarked in *Pickwick* of the pork-pie; but Lord Lansdowne never gave way to enthusiasm. A fairly good, but by no means a brilliant or ready speaker, he won his way into the hearts of the people and obtained his influence over them by his tact, sympathy and common-sense. No occasion arose that called for any special administrative ability during his term: it was as a man, not as a politician, he earned our esteem in Canada. Lady Lansdowne also gained for herself a warm place in the hearts of Canadians. A quiet woman, fond of her children and her charities, she took a kindly and practical interest in all good works brought under her notice, and made a most charming and gracious mistress of Rideau Hall. It was in winter and at Rideau Hall (as the Government House in Ottawa is called) that Lord and Lady Lansdowne performed most of their social duties in Canada. Summer was usually spent salmon-fishing down the St. Lawrence, and the spring and autumn were usually devoted to a progress through the various Western Provinces. Once they crossed the continent on the newly opened Canadian Pacific Railway, and saw the white peaks of the Rockies and the blue waves of the Pacific. Canadians, as a rule, are not a demonstrative race, and it was only on one occasion Lord Lansdowne learnt how deep a hold he had on the people. A year ago, last May, he and his suite were spending some weeks in Toronto, when William O'Brien, M.P., arrived in Canada, with the avowed purpose, as he gracefully expressed it of chasing Lord Lansdowne through Canada. There was some running done, but the man who ran was Mr. O'Brien. Granted the right of free speech in every town, he found his only supporters in a contingent of American admirers, and on several occasions when hustled by a perhaps too genial mob, instead of courting death as he announced in Ireland, it was his firm determination to do, he made the running in a manner that did much credit to his wind and muscle. Lord Landsdowne was *feted* wherever he appeared. All Canada throbbed with indignation that a man whose public position prevented him from defending himself should be attacked on private grounds, and public ceremonies were changed from official functions into personal demonstrations of respect and attachment.

Winter always saw the Viceregal party in Ottawa at Rideau Hall. Ottawa is situated on the river of the same name in the heart of the great pine country, and about its past linger a few vague traditions. More than two hundred years ago Champlain built a little block house where the city now stands, and then with a band of French adventurers passed up the river, lured into the wilderness by vague Indian rumours of a great sea by which he hoped to make his way to the spicy lands of far Cathay. When he returned from his vain quest, and made his way down to Montreal, he left an open trail behind him, and in his footsteps came the *voyageurs* and *coureurs des bois* who traded with the Indians at the little log fort and brought away great stores of moose and otter, martin and silver-fox, in exchange for a few glass beads and old uniforms that had once done duty at Versailles. As furs grew scarce, the traders disappeared and lumbermen took their place. Great rafts of pine logs floated down the river, the original block house was lost sight of in the growing town: the church, the convent school, and the cure's house were all built, and Ottawa in no respect differed from a hundred other French-Canadian lumbering towns. But "some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Twenty years ago Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto were all contesting bitterly the honour of being chosen capital of the United Dominion of Canada, the various Provinces having then, for the first time, formed one confederation. As it was found impossible to come to any decision in Canada, the question was referred to the Home Government. Ottawa was chosen on account of its central position, and the quiet little town awoke one morning to find itself the capital of British North America. However, as no Canadian town ever needed to add the Scotchman's prayer: "Gie us a gude conceit o'oorsel'" to its Litany, Ottawa took its elevation very placidly; and the original Ottawa—the French-Canadian district—is wonderfully little changed from what it was before the whirligig of time made it the Canadian capital. Rideau Hall, the Viceregal residence, is situated about three miles from the city. It is an architectural abomination, first built many years ago by a wealthy lumberman, who, with a daring originality, determind on being not only the architect of his own fortune, but of his own house. The result is a very hideous pile which various Governor-Generals have in vain tried to improve. Lord Monck pulled it down, Lord Dufferin rebuilt it, the Marquis of Lorne added to it, Lord Lansdowne let it severely alone; yet it is still startlingly and wonderfully ugly. Nothing but entire abolition could ever improve it. But if the house has no beauty the scenery around it is almost the grandest in Canada. The Rideau river with the Rideau Falls—the old *coureurs des bois* thought the falls resembled a curtain hence the name—are wonderfully beautiful, while a little distance off are the Chaudiere Falls, which boast a wild beauty all their own. The Ottawa and the Gatinean rivers sweep past, broad, dark and magnificent, bearing on their swift currents the spoils and the perfume of the pathless pine-forests of the north, while through the woods which surround the house are seen glimpses of the far off Lauranteau range. Winter is Ottawa's gay season, and winter in Ottawa is emphatically *winter*. The mercury goes down to zero and stays there, the river is frozen over to a depth of several feet, every roof is laden with snow, the sad green pine-trees stand clad in white, fences and walls disappear and roads have to be cut out in all directions through the snow; but overhead the sky is a dazzling blue, the air is full of the merry sound of the sleigh bells, and you seem to drink in champagne at every breath.

The House is in session—the legislators of the land with their wives and daughters are all in town. Dances, dinners, balls and theatricals follow each other in quick succession: the noble piles of the Parliament Houses are brilliant with light far into the night; the many-coloured windows of the Senate chambers throw gay reflections on the snow outside; the work and play of a whole is compressed into three stirring months, and the chief centre, as is fitting, of all the gaiety, is Government House. Rideau Hall, though ugly, is a home-like, comfortable house inside, and Lord and Lady Lansdowne made charming hosts. Lord Lansdowne gave official dinners to the members of his Cabinet and stray distinguished travellers and diplomat. He and Lady Lansdowne held drawing-rooms at stated intervals, and the winter's festivities always included several State balls. His official work for the most part in Ottawa was routine: it was in his capacity of host that he got in touch with the people and in his public addresses at Qubec, Montreal, and Toronto. There are some features of social life at Rideau peculiar to Canada. Dinners, dances, and teas are much the same all the worls over—Simla or Ottawa: details vary, the general result is the same; but a skating and tobogginiug party is a social function that cannot be transplanted to India. It was Lord Dufferin who first introduced them at Rideau, but Lady Lansdowne immensely improved upon the original idea and made a tobogginig party the most charming and unique form of entertainment known at Rideau Hall. Mark Twain says that over the most complete menu the Scotchman would shake his head and murmur, "where is my haggis," and the Fijian, "where is my missionary." We hope that even amid Indian gaieties Lord Lansdowne may sometimes find himself wishing for the mercury at somewhere below zero and the sharp whiz of a toboggin.

TEACHING THE CHIMPANZEE TO COUNT.

Mr. George J. Romanes, F.R.S., has sent an interesting letter to the *Times*, from which we make the following extracts, in connection with recent discussions on the powers of counting displayed by savages and inferior animals:—

About a year ago I began, with the assistance of the keeper, to instruct the chimpanzee at the Zoological Gardens in the art of computation. The method adopted was to ask her for one, two, three, four, or five straws, which she was to pick up and hand out from among the litter in her cage. Of course, no constant order was observed in making these requests, but whenever she handed number not asked for her offer was refused. In this way the animal learned to associate the numbers with their names; Lastly, if more than one straw were asked for she was taught to hold the others in her mouth until the required number was complete and then to deliver the whole at once. This method prevented any possible error arising from her interpretation of vocal tones—an error which might well have arisen if each straw had been asked for separately.

After a few weeks' continuous instruction the ape perfectly well undertood what was required of her, and up to the time when I left town, several months ago, she rarely made a mistake in handing me the exact number of straws that I named. Doubtless she still continues to do so for her keeper. For instance, if she is asked for four straws she successive picks up three and puts them in her mouth, then she picks up a fourth and hands over all the four together. Thus, there can be no doubt that the animal is clearly able to distinguish between the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and that she understands the name for each. But as this chimpanzee is somewhat capricious in her moods even private visitors must not be disappointed if they fail to be entertained by an exhibition of her learning—a caution which it seems desirable to add, as this is the first time that the attainments of my pupil have been made known to the public, although they have been witnessed by officers of the society and other biological friends.

I have sent these facts to you, sir, because I think that they bear out the psychological distinction between sensuous estimation and intellectual notation. Any child, a year after emerging from infancy and not yet knowing its numerals, could immediately see the difference between five pigs and six pigs, and, therefore, as your writer indicates, it would be an extraordinary fact if a savage were unable to do so. But if the savage had to deal with a larger number of pigs the insufficiency of his sensuous estimation would increase with the increase of numbers until a point would be reached at which, if he were to keep count at all, he would be obliged to resort to some system of notation—that is, to mark off each separate unit with a separate *nota*, whether by fingers, notches, or words.

Thus there is counting and counting—distinguishing between low numbers by directly appreciating the difference between two quantities of sensuous perceptions, and distinguishing between numbers of any amount by marking each sensuous perception with a separate sign. Of course, in the above instances of animals counting it must be the former method alone that is employed, and, therefore, I have not sought to carry the ape beyond the number five lest I should spoil the results already gained. But a careful research has been made to find how far this method can be carried in the case of man. The experiments consisted in ascertaining the number of objects (such as dots on a piece of paper) which admit of being simultaneously estimated with accuracy. It was found that the number admits of being largely increased by practice, until with an exposure to view of one second's duration, the estimate admits of being correctly made up to between twenty and thirty objects. In the case of the ape it is astonishing over how long a time the estimate endures. Supposing, for instance, that she is requested to find five coloured straws. She perfectly well understands what is wanted, but as coloured straws are rare in the litter she has to seek about for them, and thus it takes her a long time to complete the number; yet she remembers how many she has successively found and put into her mouth, so that when the number is completed she delivers it at once. After having consigned them to her mouth she never looks at the straws, and, therefore, her estimate of their number must be formed either by the feeling of her mouth or by retaining a mental impression of the successive movements of her arm in picking up the straws and placing them in her mouth. Without being able to decide positively in which of these ways she estimates the number, I am inclined to think it is in the latter. But, if so, it is surprising, as already remarked, over how long a time this estimate by muscular sense endures.

DO SNAKES FASCINATE THEIR VICTIMS?

In a paper published in the last journal of the Natura History of Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. F. Lucas discusses the alleged power of snakes to fascinate their victims, and hold them spellbound by some natural inherent quality. He denies altogether the existence of this faculty, and attributes the general belief in it to the abhorrence, not of mankind only, but of most of the lower animals, for snakes. The most absurd stories of this fascination are accepted and cherished as evidences of the potency of the snake's power over man and beast; but when these are capable of examination and analysis, it usually turns out that where they are not wholly imaginary the victim was paralysed with fear rather than rendered powerless by mesmeric influence. It is to the intense nervous perturbation produced in strong men as well as delicate sensitive women by contact with even the smallest of snakes that Mr. Lucas looks for the secret of the prevalent error regarding the snake's influence. "Man and the lower creatures entertain such fear of the despised ophidian that when unexpectedly meeting one of these horrid animals they are in the proper condition to be peculiarly affected by the fascinating gracefulness and the general appearance of satanic cruelty so natural to the snake. The degree of stupefying influence thus exerted by the snake depends largely on the nervous sensitiveness or the natural timidity of the subject." There certainly are cases where animals have been so terror-stricken by snakes as to be helpless, and where even human beings have been so overcome as to require assistance; but in all such instances the explanation lies in the excessive fear or horror of the victim, and not in an inherent power of the snake to fascinate. Mr. Lucas concludes "that it must be accepted as a scientific verity that the power to fascinate so universally granted to the snakes does not exist; but rather, in accordance with the heaven-pronounced curse on the snake, animated nature, in its highest and most sensitive forms, entertains such strong feelings of fear and repulsion towards this animal as to suffer temporary paralysis when meeting it."

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

HOW LONG DOES A DREAM LAST?

The *Globe* says that this interesting question has recently been discussed in Germany, among others by Dr. F. Scholz, who has given some striking examples from his own experience and observation. It is not possible to give a definite answer; and probably enough dreams vary very much in point of duration, just as they vary in force and vividness. At one time the figures of a dream, whether they emerge from the horn or the ivory gate, are as real as in life; the sorrow is even more intense, the happiness more realistic. At another time they seem to live only in a pale moonlight, and we watch the scenes rather than participate in them. It is very certain, however, that the majority of dreams are only of momentary duration, though extended occasionally to the length of a minute. In proof of this, Dr. Scholz tells the following story from his experience:—"After excessive bodily fatigue and a day of mental strain, of a not disagreeable kind, I betook myself to bed after I had wound up my watch and placed it on the night-table. Then I lay down beside a burning lamp. Soon I found myself on the high sea on board a well-known ship. I was again young, and stood on the look-out. I heard the roar of the water, and golden clouds floated round me. How long I so stood I did not know, but it seemed a very long time. Then the scene changed. I was in the country, and my long-dead parents came to greet me; they took me to church, where the loud organ sounded. I was delighted, but at the same time wondered to see my wife and children there. The priest mounted the pulpit and preached, but I could not understand what he said for the sound of the organ which continued to play. I took my son by the hand and with him ascended the church tower—but again the scene was changed. Instead of being near my son I stood near an early-known but long dead officer—I ought to explain that I was an army surgeon during the manoeuvres. I was wondering why the major should look so young, when quite close in my ears an unexpected cannon sounded. Terrified, I was hurrying off, when I woke up and noticed that the supposed cannon shot had its cause in the opening of the bedroom door through some one entering. It was as if I had lived through an eternity in my dream, but when I looked at my watch I saw that since I had fallen asleep not more than one minute had elapsed—a much shorter time than it takes to relate the occurrence." Dr. Scholz has collected many other examples of a similar kind.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed on Saturday for Bushire and Busreh, in ballast.

The s s. Wave, 1,546 tons, Captain J McCarthy, cleared on Saturday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

The Asiatic steamer Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

The Asiatic steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta and the coast ports, laden and with four deck passengers.

The British India steamer Baghdad, Captain F M Frohawk, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Mozambique, with a general cargo and fifty-three passengers on deck.

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, from Cutch Mandvie, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Mackenzie, as cabin and 825 deck passengers.

The B I S. N, steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, from Calcutta and the coast ports, arrived in port on Saturday with a general cargo and Mr R Routh and Mr A Mitchell, as cabin passengers.

The s.s. Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Messrs. J Dashwood, D McCallan, and J Bell, and Miss L. and Master Russell.

The B I S N steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with mails and the following passengers:—Captain Richardson, Mr H S Thomas, Mr D Manekji, Mr J H Callagham, and two gentlemen, for Karachi; Mr S Eskell, for Busreh; Mr M Sachoobhai, for B Abbas; and about sixty-nine passengers on deck for several ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O steamer Thibet, 1,871 tons, Captain G W Aitkinson, from Hongkong (Oct. 1), *via* Colombo with the China and Australian mails, arrived in Bombay yesterday. She had the following passengers on board:—Mr M H Cheong, from Hongkong; Messrs. S Hennessey, S Naraman, R Hail, H Haroon, J Rahimtoola, T Jeevan and Leventhorpe, from Colombo; Major H N Wood, from Melbourne; Messrs. R. Liebig and Sneden, from Yokohama; and twenty-three deck from vairous ports.

I. M. S. CLIVE.

H. M's. I. M. S. Clive sails this morning for Madras, carrying on board Bt. Major C B. Pigott and 21 N. C. rank and file with two followers of the 21st Hussars who arrived by the Crocodile from England. The Clive, it will be remembered, arrived in Bombay in May last, and has since then been stationed in Bombay. After disembarking the troops at Madras, she will proceed to Burma for trooping purposes. It may be mentioned here that a slight change in the movements of the Dalhousie has been made. On her arrvial from Karachi, she will proceed with some military details to Aden on the 23 instant, bringing back other details of officers and men. On her return she will dock, and on the 24th proximo will sail for Cutch with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ruysdael	1355	Griffiths	H J	C. Edalji.
„ Wave	1546	McCarthy	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Henzada	1311	Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Heathfield	1396	C. McFee	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Mobile	..	J. Cormack	2	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Khiwa	1452	Crowe	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Kashgar	1555	Speck	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Bisagno	1139	Tognasso	7	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	L. Anderson	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From
20	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, Oct. 3.
21	Thibet (s)	Aitkinson	Hongkong, Oct 1.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Oct 6.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Indrani (s)	Barkill	Havre.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa.
	Wave (s)	McCarthy	Dunkirk.
	Heathfield	McFee	Bushire & Busreh.
	I. M. S. Investigator	Carpenter	Madras.
21	Kohinoor (s)	Bullock	Calcutta & Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Avoca, for Zanzibar.
„ Malda, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Baghdad, for Zanzibar.
Barque Heros, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
15 Mount Tabor s ..De Fayes ..East London, Sept. 20.
Tekapo s ....Anderson ..Lyttleton, Sept. 14.
Patiala s ....Smith ....Singapore, Oct. 3.
Lalpoora s........Livingstone..Bombay, Oct. 6.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
18 Maharaja s .... Bombay.
Oct. DEPARTURE.
17 Medea s .... Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 20.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—9,997 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 651 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchund.
Asia s—30 bales wool, E Sewji; 60 bales hemp, W Dewji; 12 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales hides, D Peerbhai.
Amana s—5,000 cwts bone-meal, M Jumall.
Lycia s—100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales wool gunny rags, W Dewchund; 120 tons linseed cake, T Moore and Co.

For Antwerp.

Henzada s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 210 bales hemp and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Worsley Hall s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Bryn Glas s—75 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Suez.

Asia s—193 cwts coffee and 47 cases silk, &c., E L Moolchand.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—150 bales twist, E Vithaldas; 200 bales twist, B S Patel.
Kashgar s—45 cwts kismiss, P F Talati; 105 cwts kismiss, R Datardina; 25 cwts ganda horns, Nam Lee Wah.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 19.

Macbay, Major, Marine Battalion, from leave, from Poona.
Nicolson, Col, 3rd Belooch Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Warde, Lieut, Burma Commission, on leave, from Pyinmana.

October 20.

Boultbee, Captain, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on leave, from Chukrata.
Harington, Surgeon, Deoli Irregular Force, on leave, from Deoli.
Robb, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Candy, Captain, Supt, Army Schools, on inspection duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 19.

Warde, Lieut, Burma Commission, on leave, to England.

October 20.

Parker, Lieut, 9th Bombay L I, on duty, to Sattara.
Ward, Lieut, R1 Innis Fus, to join 9th Bo N I, on probation, at Sattara.
Lempriere, Captain, Middlesex Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.
Bax, Colonel, 11 th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Comdt.
B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, October 22, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places and until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. The Range will be available on the 25th instant, when an Instructor will be present, and on every alternate day, until further orders.

4. No. 2694 Vol. A. Malcolm, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY

Captain Arthur Leslie, Officiating Commandant.
Bombay, October 22, 1888.

1. Major G. W. Roughton has been granted leave of absence from 13th inst. to the 15th proximo.

2. On Tuesday there will be Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound, at 6-30 a.m.

3. Classes of Instruction in the drills of the 9" and 12·5" guns will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, at 9 p.m., and on Thursday, at 6-20 p.m.

4. On Saturday, the 27th instant, the Battery will parade at 4 p.m. sharp outside the Scotch Church, and proceed to Cross Island for heavy Gun drill. Helmets to be worn. Arms and accoutrements not required.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
POONA, 19th Oct. 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bo Inf—Lt A E Barton, 1st Y L I, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C, to offite as Wing Officer on probation, dated 12th Oct 1888.

7th Bo Inf—2nd Lieutenant H M S Lucas, 2nd Gloster Regt, a candidate for the S C, to offite as Wing officer on probation, dated 14th Oct 1888.

24th Bo Inf—L O C B Rawlinson, S C, to be Wing Officer vice Lt Raitt exchanged into the Bengal Staff Corps.

With reference to Army Orders No. 415 of 1888, the appointment of Captain W Scott Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regt, to be 2nd class D S O Kamptee in addition to his other duties.

With reference to G O G No. 479 of 1888 Surgn Major F Lyons, Medical Staff, is posted to genl duty, Poona Dist.

Lt T A Harrison, Offtg Wing Officer (on probation) 9th Bo Inf, is transferred to the 25th Bo L Inf in the same capacity.

(So much of Army order No. 441 of 88 as relates to Lt H G Carnegy is hereby cancelled).

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 21st and 25th Sept 1888 were received at the Bo Army H ad Quarters on the 18th Oct 1888.

Capt F Stevenson, 19 Bo I, to officiate as 2nd class District S O, Poona Dist, during the absence of Capt Bayly on leave out of India, or until further orders.

So much of army Order No. 433 of 1888 as relates to Capt Stevenson is cancelled.

The name of Capt H Capel Care, DSO 2nd Gloster Regt, is removed from the list of officers for duty at the Regtl Depot published in Army order No. 320 of 1888.

The undermentioned officer and Medical Warrant officer have leave of absence:—

R A—Lt G O S Pringle (4-1 Welsh Dn) to remain in England in extension of leave on medical certificate) from 13th Sept 1888 to 12th Jan 1889.

Sub Medl Dept—Sub Assistt Apothecary P H Rodrigues, for 60 days in India, on medical certificate.

The following story is taken from "The Horse and His Rider," a new book of turf anecdotes just published by Chatto and Windus:—"Old John Day used to tell a capital joke of once being victimised by gentleman jocks at Bath. In a field of a dozen horses he had one that he knew to be so bad that he took the liberty of laying the odds to a fifty pound note against him at 15 to 1. It seemed that jocks had breakfasted together and compared books (as became brethren of some 'Union Club'), which showed that all the 'cream' depended upon Honest John's horse coming in first—a result they, of course, readily accomplished, being men of *nous* and education. One bolted at the first favourable opportunity, with three or four after him; some fell off, others 'pulled,' till the self-potted Danebury nag came in nearly by himself, every one profusely congratulating his owner, who, besides the fifteen 50's, had the police to pay for the meeting and ten dozen of champagne to the club for winning. Honest John's countenance, when seeing his gentleman jock weighed, must have been rather a legible index, and deeply instructive."

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

In the Glasgow Exhibition may be seen a model of one of the Towers of Silence used by the Parsees for disposing of their dead. A Methodist missionary who twenty-three years ago sailed for India thus describes the burial-place of the Parsee dead for the *Scotsman* :—

I had heard so much about the "Tower of Silence," he said, that my curiosity was aroused to know what it was like. But I soon found that it was impossible for one not a follower of the great prophet Zoroaster to ever gain admittance inside of these towers. This strange sect, the Parsees, are so scrupulous in their ceremonials and customs, and so strict in the observance of their rites, that you can readily see how reluctant they would be to allow an outsider, especially one who was teaching the doctrines of Christ, to observe the ritual they practise.

I had been the means of rendering a favour to an intelligent and well educated Parsee gentleman living in Bombay, between whom and myself there sprang up quite a feeling of friendship. When I thought I could safely make my request, I made known to him my desire to visit the "Towers." He said he would see whether he could obtain permission for me from the priests who guarded the sacred portals. There the matter dropped. I did not hear from him for some weeks, until one day he came to me saying that permission had been granted, and that we must be ready to start the next morning.

I shall never forget the hot cloudless day that we drove in our closely curtained vehicle, or gharry out of the dusty, noisy streets of Bombay to the cool and shaded and silent place of Malabar Hill. The whole placed seemed a veritable garden of the dead. Here jasamine, crimson hybiscus, and beautiful roses were spread in bewildering profusion about the walks leading to the entrance. The heavy, languid air was filled with the most fragrant odours and the sweetest perfumes. I could hardly believe that I was in a burying ground. After alighting from the gharry we ascended the low stone steps which led to a closed iron gate. My friend showed our permission to the old and venerable Parsee, who threw open the gate, and within a few moments we were within the sacred precincts.

One of the first things that I noticed as I gazed around was some five or six solid-looking circular buildings, perhaps eighteen or twenty feet in height. The walls of these structures were built of heavy blocks of stone, and covered with a kind of white cement or plaster. The buildings themselves stood in a shallow moat surrounded by tall palm trees, heavy bushes of various kinds, and herbage growing wild and incultivated. These, then, were the famous "Towers of Silence." Truly, they were well named. Save for the clicking of our shoes on the smooth stone, the fitful swaying to and fro of the branches of the tall palms, and the occasional flapping of wings by crows and vultures on the trees, not a sound was heard in the languid, breathless air. The hot tropical sun beat heavily down on the bare white walls, and everywhere stillness and silence reigned supreme.

When you reach the top of the Tower you will find that the entire circular surface is divided into three smaller circles, and between each circle is a narrow pathway. The circles are again divided into a great number of small, shallow spaces or receptacles, as my friend called them, also separated by narrow pathways for the bearers of the body to pass. The top of the Tower is surrounded by a sort of parapet, which hides the surface from outside view. Now comes the strange part of the Parsee burial custom. "It was the teaching of our great prophet and master," said my companion, "that the dead should not defile the earth. Accordingly, no dead Parsee is laid in the earth, but his body is exposed to all the fowls of the air, to more quickly return to the dust and the elements from which it came. Here in the centre of our Tower you see a deep well, down which we put together the dry bones of all the dead—men, women and children, rich and poor, great and small. For the dead there can only be equality."

We next went to what is known as the House of Prayer—a low, stone arched building with colonnades all around. This is the house were the friends of the deceased remain while the body is placed on the Tower. It is here that the sacred fire burns day and night, year in and year out, always watched by a faithful priest whose duty is to feed the flames with precious woods. The air in this House of Prayer is thus redolent with the pungent aroma of sandal wood. The corpse bearers live separate from the outer residence, and after each funeral they go to the bathing house, change their garments, and purify themselves from the defilement of having touched the dead. Just as we were on the point of taking our leave I saw a small processien of white robbed figures marching over the narrow stone bridge to one of the Towers, and disappear in the small square opening in the wall.

My companion must have seen the procession, for I noticed that his whole demeanour perceptibly changed as with bowed head he told me that a burial would take place only at sunrise or at sunset. Suddenly the place seemed to be astir with life and motion. The tall palm shook as under a gust of wind, the black bodies on the trees, hitherto motionless raised their heads, spread out their wings, and, with a whir and a whiz, swooped down like avenging furies on the top of the Tower. Although I could not see the dreadful sight, I knew that these birds of prey were doing their ghoulish work of picking the flesh from off the skeleton. Instinctively I put up my hands as if to shut out the sight, and, taking hold of my friend's arm we quietly retraced our steps to the iron gate through which we had made an entrance.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT HOME.

M. Perivier, of the *Figaro*. has been paying a visit to Friedrichsrus he, an accident made him an eye-witness of the meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky. He says :—

Close by the station stands a little country inn, which is much frequented by people from Hamburg and more distant places, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Chancellor. I had barely taken a seat at this inn, when mine host said, "If you want to see Prince Bismark, make haste and go to to the station; he is going there to meet Count Kalnoky." I had just reached the unpretending little station when the Chancellor drove up in a small open carriage, drawn by two horses. Two huge black Danish hounds careered in the dust alongside. The Chancellor alighted with a very brisk and springy step for an old man of seventy-three. He went up to the station-master, and shook hands with him, raised his hat to the few people present, and stood leaning against one of the cast-iron pillars supporting the verandah. I thus had an opportunity of having a good look at him.

The Bismarck now before me was very different from the Bismarck I used to see in Berlin six or seven years ago, before Dr. Schweninger took him in hand. The Bismarck of to-day is thin and bony, and the doctor has, it is well known, disencumbered him of his unhealthy fat merely by preventing his drinking with his meals. He is looking remarkably well, his gait is swift and automatic, but denotes real vigour; his complexion is clear, and almost pink, no doubt the result of the health laden breezes from the German Ocean and the Baltic. I remark also that the features are softened down; you scan them in vain to discover that harshness, not to say ferocity, which are so apparent in his photographs. It may, however, be due to the fact of his being in civilian garb. His soft felt hat, very much the worse for wear, his long grey coat, and heavy stick, give him the aspect of a plain country gentleman come to the station to meet a friend. When he dons his uniform he is another man, and looks the surly trooper all over. The country folk have repeatedly noticed this difference. The Chancellor's healthy appearance is not deceptive. All the people in whose midst he lives tell me that his health is better than it has been for years past; and a proof of this is that this year it has not been found necessary to send him to Kissingen.

The cheap German goods palmed off upon the purchaser in Vienna with forged trade-marks were referred to in extract which we gave from the Vienna correspondence of the *Times*. Another evil threatens to befall Austria from the same cause. According to the *Archive fur Gesetzburg und Statistik*, Austro-Hungarian trade with British India is endangered by the proposed adoption of the Merchandise Marks Act there. The exports of goods to British India exceeds the annual value of 50,000,000 florins, and large quantity of them have English subscriptions, fictitious names of firms, etc., they being (as is alleged) so ordered by the consignees. The object of the English Act is to forbid marks which are calculated to mislead purchasers as to the real origin of the goods; and an enactment of the kind is as much needed in India as in this country.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

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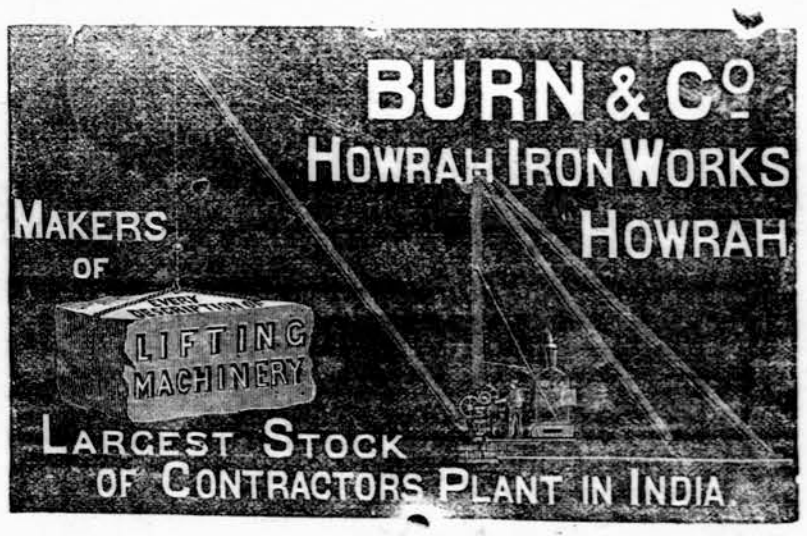

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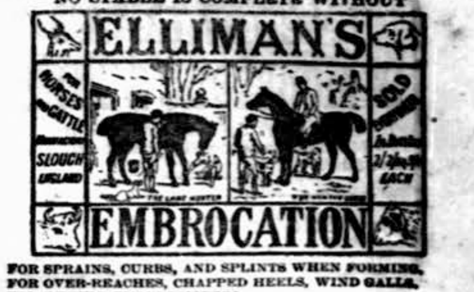

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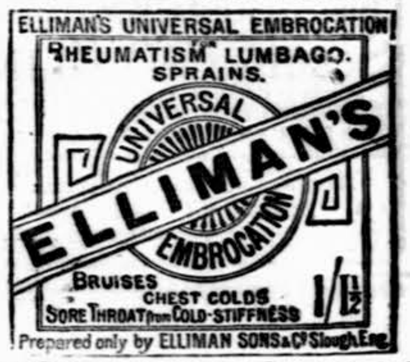

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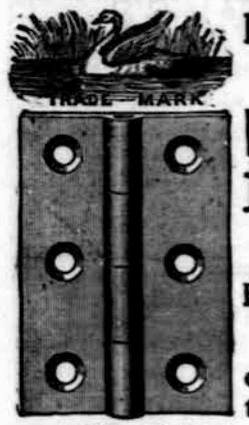

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« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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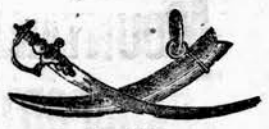

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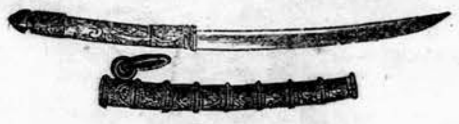

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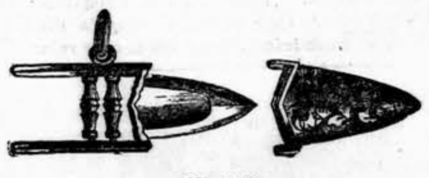

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Important to Invalids!

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post-town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

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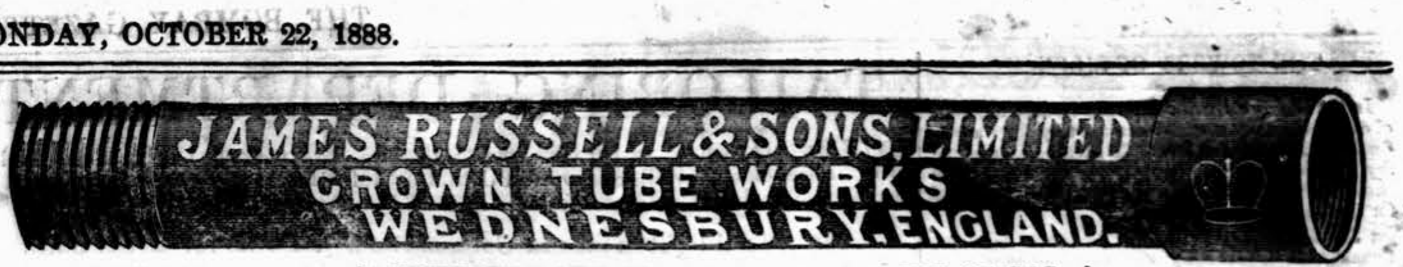

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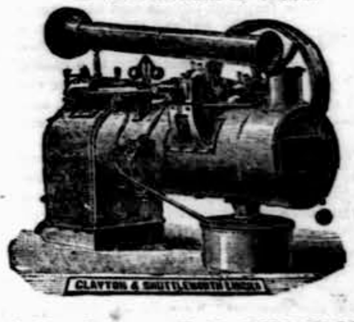

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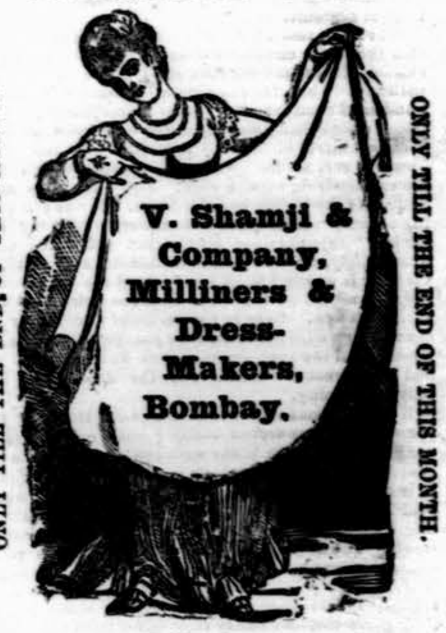

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